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Congress Set Peace Record For Spending

$800,000,000 in New Taxes — Filibusters Disrupt Plans

Action Summarized

Session Devoted Mainly to Attempt to Patch Roosevelt Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22 — The second Roosevelt Congress—seventy-fourth in the nation's history—was a memory today as the Government set about the task of spending the $10,000,000,000 its second session has appropriated, levying the $800,000,000 of new taxes it voted, and patching up the New Deal with substitutes it provided for sections outlawed by the Supreme Court.

Adjournment ended the long session in the early hours of Sunday morning after administration forces abandoned efforts to force passage of the substitute Guffey coal bill. Earlier in the day they finally put through the compromise tax measure and drastic new ship subsidy legislation. Having secured this much and facing a determined filibuster in the Senate led by Senators William E. Borah of Idaho and Rush D. Holt of West Virginia they capitulated on coal despite its importance to organized labor.

Summary of Bills

Major Laws enacted were:

Soldiers' bonus—Both houses overrode presidential veto to provide full and immediate payment of adjusted compensation in redeemable bonds to World War veterans, to cost approximately $2,000,000,000.

Neutrality—Extended existing mandatory arms embargo law until May 1, 1937, adding a ban on war credits.

Soil Conservation—To take place of outlawed AAA, provided approximately $500,000,000 a year to aid farmers who co-operate in a broad program of soil conservation.

Relief—Give the President an additional $1,425,000,000 to carry on a vast program of work relief for the needy unemployed. New funds also appropriated for CCC, TVA, PWA and Social Security Board.

Taxes—Enacted new taxes on undistributed corporation profits, imported vegetable fats and oils, on the capital stock of large corporations, and authorized collection of back processing taxes to add between $700,000,000 and $800,000,000 in much-needed revenues.

Rural Electrification — Extended provisions of the Rural Electrification Act by authorizing a 10-year program to carry electric power facilities to rural sections.

Commodity Exchanges — Amended the Grain Futures Act to give the Federal Government the same wide authority over commodity exchanges as it has over securities exchanges.

Chain Stores — Amended Clayton Anti-Trust law to forbid discriminations in price based on quantity in order to defend independents against chain-store practices.

Military Appropriations—Nearly $1,000,000,000 set aside for army and navy to spend in 1937 in record-breaking peacetime military appropriation.

Flood Control—Authorized expenditure of $397,000,000 for flood control construction on a wide front, to which local communities are to contribute approximately $100,000,000. Also extended flood control operations along the Mississippi.

Disaster Relief—Loosened government credit for rebuilding homes and industrial plants damaged by March floods and tornadoes.

Vocational Education—Granted a 300 per cent increase in federal funds for vocational education.

Labor Relations—Extended and strengthened Labor Relations Act to provide greater security for employees in private industry.

Federal Employees' Leave—Virtually restored pre-depression vacation leave to all government employees.

Tobacco Compact—Gave consent to an interstate compact for regulating production and marketing of tobacco after the AAA was invalidated.

Government Contracts—Restricted award of government contracts to those firms paying prevailing wages, maintaining a 40-hour week, forbidding child labor and observing sanitary and health standards.

Ship Subsidy—Eliminated "disguised subsidies" in the form of mail contracts and substituted direct construction and operating differential subsidies. Transferred all merchant marine promotion, sub-

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Newest German Airship Flashes Cometlike Above New York

International

The Zeppelin Hindenburg Soars Above Towers of Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

Hindenburg Slips Once Again to Its Lakehurst Berth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—While the city slept under the dim sky outpost of dwindling night, the Hindenburg stole across the sky over Manhattan once more to anchor at the United States naval mooring mast at Lakehurst, N. J., at 6:13 a. m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, today.

Milkmen and their horses idling homeward after the night's delivery were abroad . . . a few delivery men with morning papers . . . a policeman on the beat . . . bus drivers going to work . . . as the great silver ship, still more like a wraith out of

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Powers Weigh Turkey's Right To Refortify the Dardanelles; Would Revise Postwar Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switz., June 22 — Representatives of France, Great Britain, Greece, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Japan, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, are meeting here ostensibly to consider the revision of the accords of Lausanne relative to the demilitarization of the Dardanelles, but in the background of the conference a Mediterranean defensive pact looms.

By the conference which began today a peaceful and consented revision of a war treaty is being undertaken for the first time. Previous substitution of the Lausann Treaty for Sèvres Treaty was won by Turkey at the expense of a war with Greece and substantial changes in the Versailles Treaty were accomplished only after the revolt of Germany.

Turkey's Proposals

It is authoritatively stated that Turkey's plea for the right to refortify the Dardanelles and for restriction of naval tonnage through the Black Sea embraces the following four main points:

1. Commercial vessels to have complete liberty of passage through the straits.
2. Lifting of the demilitarization restrictions imposed by the Treaty of Lausanne.
3. Warship tonnage of vessels passing into the Black Sea to be limited to 14,000 tons, and that tonnage of all powers could not simultaneously exceed 28,000 tons.
4. Prohibition of the passage of submarines.

This revision of the Lausanne Treaty therefore sets a remarkable precedent.

Ground Well Broken

When the conference opened, it at once became clear that preliminary diplomatic arrangements had already practically settled the whole question. Committees are to be appointed to work out technical details, and after interruption for the meetings of the League Council and Assembly fixed for this week and next, it is confidently expected that signatures will be appended.

It is declared that Italy—while declining to take an active part in the settlement until sanctions are removed—is ready to acquiesce, and it is freely whispered that a bargain

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Government Fails To Block Suits By Utility Companies

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The Government lost in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals today in its efforts to delay trial of injunction suits brought by seven utility companies against the Wheeler-Rayburn Holding Company Law.

The court reversed a stay order entered in the case several months ago by Justice Jennings Bailey of the District Supreme Court.

Justice Bailey granted the stay after Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, had argued that litigation brought by the Government in New York against the Electric Bond & Share Company would thoroughly test constitutionality of the holding company law.

Mr. Cummings' plea that a "multiplicity" of suits brought by utility interests threatened to break down the machinery of the Department of Justice failed to win over the Appellate Court.

Speaking for it, Associate Justice Josiah A. Van Orsdel said issues

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, June 22

Swiss Franc—Defended Against Speculators

Berne, Switz. — The Government decreed heavy penalties today against speculators, in an effort to defend the Swiss franc, reports the Associated Press.

Speculators "attacking the national money or the national credit" may be punished by imprisonment or by a fine of 100,000 Swiss francs ($32,337) or both.

Anyone found guilty of disseminating false news concerning Swiss money may be punished by imprisonment or a fine of 20,000 francs ($6467) or both.

Foreigners found guilty of either offense may be deported.

France took similar steps to protect the French franc last week.

Withdrawal—Latin America Turns From League

South and Latin American countries lean away from the League of Nations.

The Honduran Government issues a decree declaring its withdrawal from the League, says the Associated Press. Honduras was an original member of the League. Final separation from the Geneva body will come in two years, due to withdrawal stipulations.

Guatemala quit the League on May 15. Loss of trade to Italy during the imposition of sanctions by the League was blamed by certain League officials as the basic reason.

Argentina recently found a resolution before its legislative body demanding a break from the League of Nations.

Chile, according to a recent dispatch, does not object to the consideration of proposals for the formation of a league of American nations.

Peru, in a Foreign Office memorandum June 18, stated that the Peruvian Government believed the time had come to consider revision of the Covenant of the League. The statement pointed to what the Foreign Office said it felt was the impotency of the League in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. There was no indication, however, that Peru considered leaving the League.

It appears certain that the question of an American League and an American court of international justice will be up for considerable discussion in the pre-Pan-American Conference talks scheduled for late this summer.

Parties—Contend for Platform Advantage

Politics with a capital "P" hold the center of the American stage. Bolting Democrats, homeward-bound congressmen and a "Third" Party play the leads.

Democrats in Philadelphia seek to oil the convention machinery to insure a smooth organization victory. Spots needing oil appear to be certain prospective platform planks which some party leaders state are too general.

A louder grating noise comes from five prominent Democratic "threatening bolters" in the form of a telegram to the convention, which indicates a departure from the ranks by this anti-New Deal group. These men—former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, former Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, former Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts and former New York Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan—have been persistent opponents of the Roosevelt Administration.

The "Third"—Union—Party, led by Rep. William Lemke of North Dakota, discusses with the Townsend and Share-the-Wealth backers

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

May Employment Gains Indicated By Labor Bureau

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—While the early spring advance in employment and payrolls has begun to taper off, the month of May continued to show gains above the seasonal expectations, Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, announced today in making public the latest survey by the bureau of labor statistics.

"On the basis of reports received from more than 135,000 establishments it is estimated that over 88,000 workers were returned to employment over the month interval in these industries and that total weekly payrolls were approximately $6,700,000 greater," she said.

"A comparison of employment and pay rolls in May, 1936, with May, 1935, shows increases of more than 650,000 in number of workers employed and nearly $36,000,000 in the earnings disbursed weekly to workers in these industries.

"While the increase in aggregate employment in May was not as pronounced as the gains shown in March and April, there were significant gains in the several fields of employment surveyed.

"Factory employment, contrary to the seasonal movement, rose in May, continuing the upswing which has been reported each month since January.

"The gain of 0.6 per cent in factory employment indicates the return of more than 43,000 workers to jobs and raises the employment index (85.6) to the highest level recodred since October, 1930."

Roosevelt Acts to Prosecute Steel Companies as Monopoly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—Against the background of a strong anti-monopoly plank in the Republican platform and an even stronger denunciation of monopolies by President Roosevelt in a recent speech, the Roosevelt Administration announces its first major move in nearly four years of office to prosecute a big industry under the anti-trust laws.

Object of the prosecution is the mighty steel industry and its rigid basing-point price system which has for years held steel prices at a constant uniform level. Grounds for the prosecution are findings by the Federal Trade Commission of "the existence of collusion" in fixing steel prices.

Makes Letter Public

President Roosevelt referred the findings of the trade commission to the Department of Justice for "appropriate action" on June 15, just three days after he had delivered his anti-monopoly speech at Dallas, Texas, and four days after the Republican Party had adopted its anti-monopoly plank. The text of the letter was made public for the first time here last night.

In addition to recommending prosecution for collusive bidding on Government contracts the President also asked the Attorney-General of the United States to prepare for him appropriate letters to all purchasing agents of the Government requesting them "to collect and furnish evidence regarding instances where there has been collusive or identical bidding."

Change in Policy Seen

The move was believed to mark a changed attitude on the part of the Roosevelt Administration towards such monopolistic practices as price fixing.

It is recalled that efforts to enforce the anti-trust laws virtually ceased when NRA came into effect providing immunity from their inhibitions on price fixing. Under NRA the number of steel price-basing points was reduced, but the system itself which allegedly made possible uniform steel prices by all producers received the benediction of the Blue Eagle and remained in force unquestioned.

Several times during the Roosevelt Administration there have been complaints of identic bids on steel contracts. The President's letter, however, constitutes the first definite move to question the practice in the courts.

Bids Are Examined

The Trade Commission's recommendations resulted from an examination of bids on sheet steel piling for PWA ordered by the President at the request of Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator. The commission found that sheet steel piling production is concentrated in the hands of four concerns; that

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

New Star a Sky Firecracker

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., June 22 (AP) —A universe made up of stars which explode periodically like a string of firecrackers was pictured last night by astronomers who watched the "new" star blazing in the northeastern sky.

A star under this new conception is a sort of super-firecracker which does not blow itself out in one shot but continues to burn and may explode again and again.

The "universe of fireworks" theory was proved by the Nova, or "new star," which flared up in the heavens last Thursday night, Dr. Otto Struve, director of Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, declared.

Natural scientists had disagreed for years over the reason why customarily dim stars would suddenly burn brightly and give the illusion of a new star's appearance, Dr. Struve explained. Some said the star exploded; some said two stars collided; some said two stars roamed too close together and tore each other apart by gravitational pull.

When Nova Herculis—which appeared in December, 1934—was seen to throw off a huge cloud of gas and star dust, Dr. Struve said astronomers were pretty well agreed the explosion theory was right. The 1936 Nova, he added, has provided unquestionable proof.

Unlike an earthly firecracker, which is just an inert splinter of burned cardboard after the power inside it explodes, the star hurls out a mass of gas and cosmic matter and then gradually dims back to its normal state.

The Nova Herculis, for example, brightened from a magnitude of 13.8 to 1.9 (57,000 times), and now is down to 7.5 again.

The 1936 Nova — which lies just within the boundary of the constellation La Certa in line with the long axis of the "Northern Cross"—came up from fifteenth magnitude to 2.4 (100,000 times) on Friday night, and last night was already beginning to dim.

More than 70 of the heavenly "firecrackers" have exploded in the Milky Way in recent times. Out through windows in the sky astronomers have seen still more explosions.

Smith Note Jars Democrats On Eve of Party Convention; Women to Make Power Felt

219 Woman Delegates Bound to Have Big Effect in Council

Influence Already Felt on Platform

Mrs. Roosevelt Decides Not to Appear but Close Friends Are There

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 22— A feminine contingent, breaking all numerical records, prepared today to make a showing at the Democratic National Convention here this week as women have never before made at any political caucus.

Official records reveal that there will be 219 women delegates, the largest number ever to attend a political convention. Democratic women leaders are proudly holding this figure up against the 60 women who were delegates to the Republican convention in Cleveland two weeks ago.

In addition to the regular delegates, there are 302 women alternates in Philadelphia.

All these figures, however, do not tell the whole story of the part women's viewpoint will play in the convention. Since many of the state delegations are composed of more persons than the states have votes, the major portion of the delegates will cast only half a vote, and some even a smaller fraction.

Delegations Much Split

Votes are so divided and subdivided that it would take an expert statistician some time to put the actual voting strength of the Democratic women on a basis on which it could be compared with the influence wielded at Cleveland by the Republican women.

A fair estimate is that women will cast something over 100 of the 1100 votes of the convention. At Cleveland, Republican women cast 58½.

There is definite assurance that women's voice will be heard in drawing up the party's platform. Headed by Mrs. Caroline O'Day, congresswoman from New York, a special women's advisory platform committee has been at work for some time preparing suggestions for the platform committee's consideration.

Organizations Also Active

At work too, are representatives of national women's organizations who are urging inclusion of the same planks for good government, equality of men and women, and peace, that they did at Cleveland.

Missouri leads the states with the highest number of women delegates, sending 16. They will cast eight votes out of the state's 30. Arkansas is sending 14 women who will cast seven of the state's 18 votes. Large delegations of women are also arriving from New Jersey and Georgia, but they will have

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Sunflowers Are Ripe Along in November

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, June 22

SOMEBODY may have to investigate this lei business.

The same kind of sunflower yellow leis that appeared at the Republican Convention at Cleveland have shown up in Philadelphia around the necks of Democratic delegates.

Instead of Landon and Knox, they carry pictures of Roosevelt and Garner.

Pronunciations of the name of the Hawaiian garland varied. It was generally "lay," "lie," or "lee." Only the Hawaiian delegates know it is "lay-ee," with the accent on the "lay"—or do they?

Talmadge Absent When Convention Roll Call Is Made

PHILADELPHIA, June 22 (AP) — Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, outstanding critic of the New Deal, was among those missing today when the Democratic National Committee opened its pre-convention meeting.

No proxy answered for Gov. Talmadge when W. Forbes Morgan, committee secretary, called the roll. In a statement from Atlanta, Governor Talmadge was reported to have urged Alfred E. Smith and other discontented Democrats to line up with him on his plan "to fight the New Deal and Roosevelt within the Democratic Party."

Had Promised Support

He previously made clear he would support the ticket nominated at the convention and not bolt the party.

Contests for seats by rival factions from Minnesota, Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone constituted the principal business before the committee. After a 20-minute session, the committee recessed until later today, while sub-committees started hearings on the contests.

Other business was afoot in the crowded hotels, where the state chieftains assembled for a preview of the week's renomination ceremonies.

Clark Measures Opposition

Senator Bennett C. Clark of Missouri, who will be chairman of the Rules Committee, went into consultation, measuring the opposition to the Roosevelt plan of scrapping the ancient two-thirds rule, which once deprived his own father, Champ Clark, of a presidential nomination. Some southern delegations want to keep the rule, which requires a two-thirds vote instead of a simple majority, to nominate. A floor fight is indicated, but the Roosevelt men say they have the votes, and to spare.

Platform discussion was quiescent, pending the arrival of Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, who is to head the Resolutions Committee. But whatever platform draft the New Yorker is bringing from the White House, such subjects as a proposed crop insurance plank, the Townsend plan, a constitutional wage-hour amendment, and currency management seemed assured of prolonged discussion behind committee doors.

Surprise Farm Plank

A "surprise" plank proposing government crop insurance, expected in convention circles to have the backing of Secretary Wallace, took top place today in platform discussion.

As outlined in one quarter, farmers who desired to insure their crops against adverse weather conditions might accept some deduction in their soil conservation payments.

This payment deduction would go to an insurance fund. In event of a disastrous drought or flood, the insured farmers might receive as compensation payments based upon the average yields from acres where crops were ruined. It appeared the way might not be entirely smooth for such a plank.

Ely, Cohalan, Reed, Colby Also 'Walk'—Demand Ousting Roosevelt

Farley Belittles Effects of Move

Lemke Union Party Proves More Upsetting to Leaders Than Revolt

Bulletin

SPRINGFILD, Mass., June 22 (AP)—Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely today indicated a qualified readiness to take the stump in behalf of Governor Landon in his presidential campaign if called upon to do so, provided that the Democratic candidate and platform are not satisfactory to him.

"I don't even know that Governor Landon would want me to speak for him," said Mr. Ely. "Perhaps he would prefer that I keep quiet. But I am deeply interested in making sure that this country sticks to the methods that have made it a great country. If I can be of any service to that end I shall render that service."

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—In a murky political atmosphere, with five eminent Democrats—none of whom is in Philadelphia—calling for repudiation of President Roosevelt, and with the Lemke-Coughlin "third party" threatening still graver trouble on the left, delegates to the Democratic Convention gathered uneasily here today ready for tomorrow's opening session.

The day's sensation, of course, was the statement addressed to every delegate by Alfred E. Smith, former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, former Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, Daniel F. Cohalan, one time Tammany leader and Supreme Court Justice in New York, and Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State in the Wilson Administration.

Urges Shunting of Roosevelt

The statement strongly urged the "putting aside of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the substitution of some genuine Democrat." The five leaders warned that if this were not done, "then patriotic voters of all parties will know unhesitatingly to what standard they must rally in order to preserve the America of the great leaders of the past."

This sentence is taken to indicate the Republican ticket as the other alternative.

An immediate attempt was made to create New Deal political capital by tying the Smith statement to the American Liberty League. Mr. Smith, it was said, was sojourning not far away at the John J. Raskob estate in Centerville, Md.

Farley Speaks

And James A. Farley, after first indicating that he would say nothing about the telegram, finally decided the words of the Liberty League must be put immediately into print, so he said, somewhat ambiguously, for he was speaking before the Smith statement was actually released— "no one is surprised by the report that certain people prominent in organizations like the Liberty League will send telegrams to the convention or issue statements—the objectives and connections of people of this kind are by this time thoroughly well known to every American."

It was too early today to determine whether the Smith statement would have the effect of his Liberty League speech last January, and deflect more strength into the Roosevelt camp.

Has a More Solemn Ring

Obviously, that was the hope of the New Dealers. But the present telegram bore a more solemn ring.

Former Governor Smith was breaking every single tie with the party and friends of his whole political background, with the exception of the few immediate associates who follow him. The vast body of the Democratic Party is represented at this convention, and is in the mood to endorse the New Deal and renominate the Roosevelt-Garner ticket by acclamation.

"After all," said Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, "it is the delegates to the convention who make up the party."

And Mr. Farley, in an informal comment to newspapermen, asked why former Governor Smith did not come and present his appeal in person.

With Hardly a Squeak

The reason, of course, is that the Democratic Party machinery, under the expert Farley oil can, is whirring along smoothly here. Few if any audible gratings or jars will be heard at Philadelphia. There are only three contested delegations and only one of them—Minnesota—signifies a party rift.

This is an almost unprecedented tribute to the smooth working order in which the party machine has been put. Countless outward evidences here reveal that every postmaster, every needed alphabetical agent, every holder of patronage, every aspirant, has been lined up. Mr. Farley expects to collect $2,000,000 to use during the campaign, and has every expectation of getting it speedily.

It is thus a professional conven-

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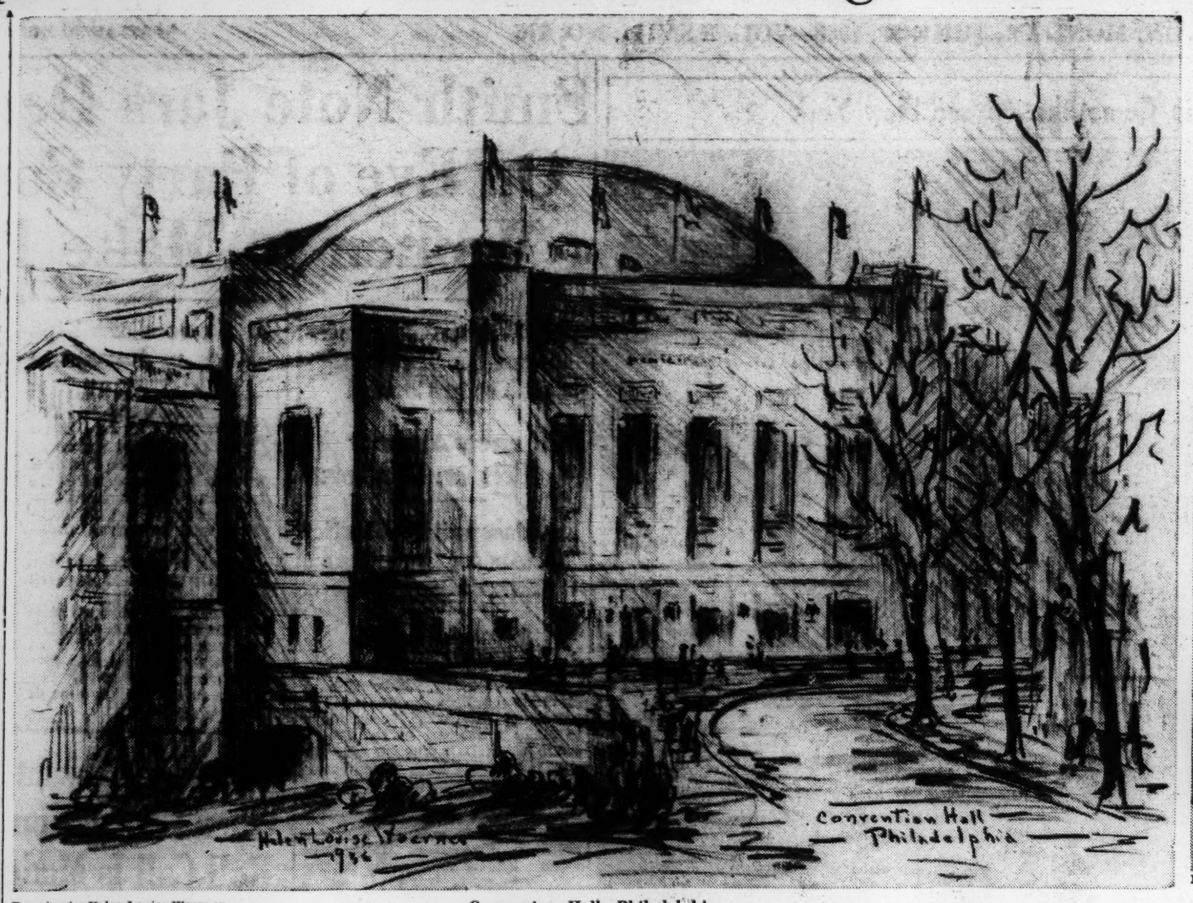
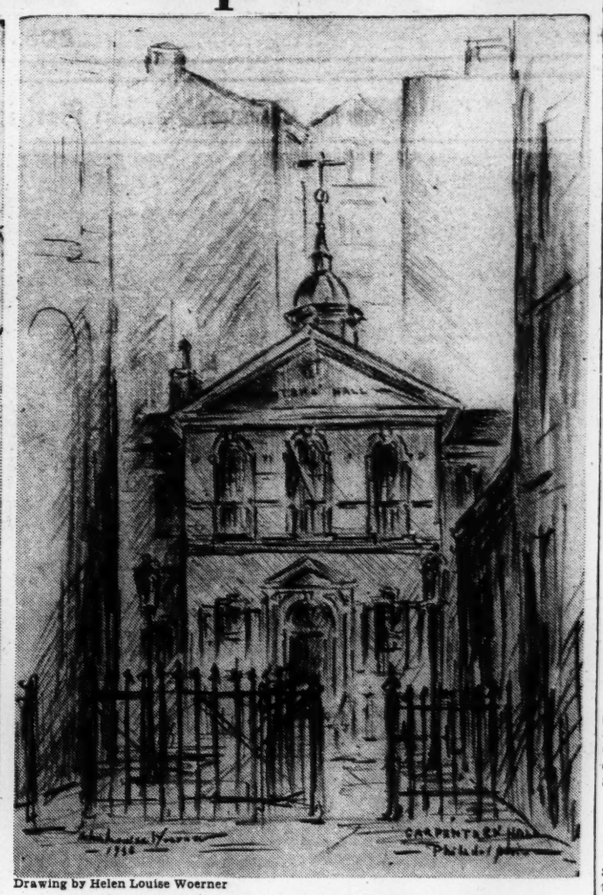
Philadelphia's Great Auditorium Long Stride From Carpenters' Hall

Seat of Democratic National Convention of 1936 a massive structure compared with little old building in which the First Continental Congress sat in September 162 years ago.



Drawing by Helen Louise Woerner

Convention Hall, Philadelphia



Drawing by Helen Louise Woerner

Carpenters' Hall, Where First Continental Congress Met

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—When the Democratic National Committee came up from Washington in January to make arrangements for the June convention, its sergeant-at-arms, Col. Edwin A. Halsey, found in Philadelphia's new Convention Hall, on the banks of the Schuylkill River, an answer to their needs.

"It's the best convention hall I have ever seen," declared W. Forbes Morgan, secretary of the committee. "It lacks nothing. The delegates from the western states and from other sections of the country will be tremendously impressed."

Stage Facilities

Mr. Morgan praised the auditorium stage especially, being impressed with the system of elevating it as a whole or in sections. While he was examining it the great organ burst into "Happy Days Are Here Again"—the theme song of the Chicago convention at which President Roosevelt was nominated—bringing smiles to the faces of all the committee members. They also expressed their appreciation of the railroad siding facilities under the auditorium itself. It would be possible, they pointed out, to accommodate President Roosevelt's private car on these tracks.

Philadelphia offered the committee the free use of the Convention Hall plant, together with $200,000 in cash, as an inducement to bring the convention to the city.

Opened in 1931

The hall was opened in 1931. It is built of marble, limestone and steel, and covers a ground space of 408 by 236 feet. The main hall is 300 feet long and 226 wide, with the ceiling 88 feet from the floor. The stage is 116 feet wide and 56 deep.

With the permanent seats in the balcony and movable ones on the floor, the hall seats 13,500 in comfort and with unobstructed view of the stage. Another 1500 can be accommodated on the stage.

There are available also 68 meeting rooms of various sizes, the largest being the ballroom, which seats 1800 and is provided with a completely equipped stage.

Carpenters' Hall

While crowds pour in and out of the new Convention Hall, little old Carpenters' Hall, which housed the First Continental Congress in September, 1774, as a result of which the National Government came into existence, stands secluded between tall modern business structures in an atmosphere of the past.

Although recent proposals to level adjoining buildings and preserve the building as an historic site in the middle of a small park, have placed it in the public eye again, it remains more or less undisturbed except when a sight-seeing bus disgorges its load at the entrance to the little courtyard leading to it from Chestnut Street.

Only a block away is Independence Hall, in front of which it is also proposed to clear several blocks for a parkway leading from Independence Square to the approaches of the Delaware River Bridge.

When Carpenters' Hall was erected in 1771 by the Carpenters' Company, a guild of carpenters and architects established in 1724, the site of the new Convention Hall and the University of Pennsylvania which adjoins it, was a pleasant place of woods and meadows "away out beyond the Schuylkill" to the west.

Finished in 1771

Although the building itself was finished in 1771, architectural decorations and other details were added one by one until 1792.

In the meantime the First Continental Congress had gathered in it, with such eminent men from the various colonies as the two Adamses from Massachusetts, and Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee and Peyton Randolph from Virginia.

During the Revolution which ensued, the hall was occupied by various bodies representing the province of Pennsylvania, including the provincial convention of 1775 and the committee of safety.

Library Moved in

In 1775, too, the Philadelphia Library moved into the upper story of the building and remained there until 1791—although for part of this time its rooms were used as a hospital for American soldiers.

The first Bank of the United States occupied the hall from September, 1791, until August, 1797. It was followed by the land office of the United States, and then, six months later, by the Bank of Pennsylvania.

When the latter had moved into a new building of its own, Carpenters' Hall was used by various tenants, until the Carpenters Company, recognizing its value as a national shrine, resolved to restore it to the appearance which it had in 1774, preserving all possible mementos and architectural peculiarities connected with it.

Farmer Laborites Spurn Bid to Join New Union Party

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 22 (AP)—Spurning pleas for support of Representative William Lemke and his new Union Party, the Wisconsin Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation embarked on its first major political campaign today.

The organization — formed six months ago by leaders of the Progressive and Socialist Parties, the State Federation of Labor and farm groups—unanimously tabled at its convention yesterday a resolution advocating aid for the Lemke forces.

Opposing Viewpoints

Proponents asserted the Unionists' aims were more closely related to the federation's objectives than those of any other party and declared an alliance would give the federation "an entering wedge so we can win in 1940." Opponents termed the Union Party a "potpourri of political claptrap" that would appear on the ballots of only a few states.

Lengthy debate preceded the convention's decision to leave vacant the post of Governor on its slate of endorsed candidates for state office. Some participants interpreted the result as a victory for the Progressive Governor, Philip F. La Follette, who was ineligible for endorsement, since he had not joined the federation.

Objected to Plank

Delegates also adopted a program which omitted all reference to "production for use." Governor La Follette had objected to the wording of that plank last week.

The organization definitely closed the door to Communists. It adopted a resolution holding "exclusion of expulsion of any person for Communism is a prerogative of this federation."

Support of the strike of American newspaper guild members at the Wisconsin News, a Milwaukee daily, was also voted.

The Convention—Day by Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 22

The program of the Democratic national convention, according to present plans, is as follows:

Monday, June 22

10 a. m., E. D. S. T.—Meeting of Democratic National Committee to pass on temporary roll of convention and attend to details.

6:30 p. m.—Mayor S. Davis Wilson's dinner honoring visiting Governors, at Benjamin Franklin Hotel. Governors of 27 states expected.

9 p. m.—Mayor's reception for Governors at Independence Hall.

Tuesday, June 23

Noon—Convention called to order by James A. Farley, national chairman. Address of welcome by Mayor Wilson.

4 p. m.—Mayor's reception to visiting mayors at Franklin Institute.

Evening—Keynote address by Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky.

Wednesday, June 24

Afternoon—Election of Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas as permanent chairman.

Evening—Speech by Senator Robinson reviewing record.

Thursday, June 25

Morning—Vote on two-thirds rule.

Evening—Presentation and adoption of platform.

Friday, June 26

Evening—Renomination of President Roosevelt, nomination speech by John E. Mack of Poughkeepsie. Renomination of Vice-President Garner. (This may be postponed until Saturday morning.)

Saturday, June 27

Evening—Acceptance speeches by President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner at Franklin Field.

Farley Bids Smith Take Floor for His Fight on New Deal

PHILADELPHIA, June 22 (AP)—If former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, of New York, wants a fight on the convention floor, he may have it. Such was the implication of the reply of James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee to the "Smith-Ely-et-al" statement, threatening to bolt if the Democrats renominate President Roosevelt.

"He [Smith] is a delegate, the floor is his if he wants it," Mr. Farley said.

Alfred J. Kennedy, an alternate from New York, had responded to Mr. Smith's demand for the unhorsing of Roosevelt with a proproposal that the 1928 standard bearer go before the convention personally.

Should he do so, hostility from his own delegation and those of many other states already was assured. Neither Mr. Farley nor any other New Deal leader apparently expected him to come down from New York.

The whole situation was thrown into the Presidential campaign itself. Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, speaking at Topeka as the Republican nominee, said each citizen would have to decide for himself the "demarcation between fealty to party and country."

In New England, Col. Frank Knox, the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, said Roosevelt's chances of re-election were damaged. But Norman Thomas, the Socialist Presidential nominee in New York, said the Smith statement would win the New Deal two votes for every one lost.

A third member of an old team of the Empire State Democracy, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, took his stand emphatically with the New Deal when he arrived here today. Many were the times Lehman, Roosevelt and Smith campaigned successfully together before the present threats of Democratic disunion.

Where the 1928 Presidential nominee had hinted of enlisting under another "standard" Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia—another Administration critic—urged from Atlanta that Smith join him on a "fight within the party."

Commenting in Boston on the Smith-Ely telegram, Gov. James M. Curley said: "The action taken by them is not unanticipated, and I feel quite certain it will not materially affect the result."

GOP Will Notify Landon Officially At Topeka July 23

TOPEKA, Kan., June 22 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon will be notified formally of his nomination as the Republican candidate for President at a ceremony to be held on the State House grounds here, July 23.

Announcement of the time and place of the notification was made by Governor Landon at a press conference.

The scene will be that at which Charles Curtis was notified of his nomination for the vice-presidency in 1928 and 1932 and on which President Roosevelt made one of his principal speeches of the 1932 campaign.

Chamber to Co-operate

Governor Landon said the Topeka Chamber of Commerce would co-operate with the Republican National Committee in developing details for the ceremony. The program will start at 8 p. m. (Central standard time) and will be broadcast nationally.

The presidential nominee said he planned to work on his acceptance speech while on a short vacation near Estes Park, Colo. The Governor and members of his family will go there Wednesday.

Special Session

He plans to return July 6 for a special session of the Kansas Legislature convening the following day to initiate an amendment to the State Constitution to enable Kansas to co-operate with the federal social security program.

The Landon research staff had grown to a quartet today with the arrival of F. D. Enfield, Los Angeles attorney. Mr. Enfield, who supported President Roosevelt four years ago, will be associated with Charles P. Taft, son of the former President, and an authority on municipal government; E. H. Taylor, agricultural writer, and Ralph W. Robey, economist on the staff of Columbia University.

In a statement, Mr. Enfield said he liked "Governor Landon's record of campaign fulfillment and what he stands for and have every confidence that he will carry out exactly what he promises. That is why I am here."

Smith Note Jars New Deal on Eve Of Party Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, unlike the fervid and enthusiastic group of political nonprofessionals who swept all before them at Cleveland. This is a partial keynote for the coming campaign: on one side an elaborate machine, four years in the perfecting, under the hands of Mr. Farley, and on the other a brilliant volunteer outfit, led by John D. M. Hamilton.

The Smith statement made several notable approaches to the Republican position. Its exhortatory paragraphs might have come bodily from the preamble to the Cleveland platform, or from the keynote addresses. The concrete recommendations for a real Democratic platform are also all contained in the Cleveland document.

What Dissidents Demand

Notably, the five dissenters demand as follows:

1. Removal of the heavy hand of business from government.
2. A balanced budget.
3. High protective tariffs to preserve the American markets exclusively for American industry and agriculture.
4. Condemnation indirectly of reciprocal tariffs.
5. An end to the "orgy of spending."
6. Preservation of the Constitution and the separate branches of the Government.
7. Freedom from entangling alliances.
8. Collection of the war debts.
9. An end of the "misuse" of relief funds.

Not one of these points is unmentioned in the Republican platform, and some of them seemed to be borrowed with deliberate phraseology to stress the similarity of the Smith statement.

In so far as this is his ultimatum, Former Governor Smith has taken himself out of what is still officially the Democratic Party. This is considered to be tantamount to his "taking a walk," for the condition that President Roosevelt be repudiated by the convention is uncompromising. There is nothing in practical politics that this convention can do, it would seem, to prevent Governor Smith and such voters as he influences from leaving the party now.

It is important that the statement seems to imply support for the Landon platform, instead of hinting at a constitutional Democratic ticket. At this early stage in the campaign, even before the platform and nominee are officially made known, the right wing of the party of Jefferson has broken away.

Opinions Differ on Results

Whether the result will be a net loss for the New Deal remains for calculation. Opinions differ. Some think that the opposition of conservatives, particularly of men associated with great wealth, means that more and more of the "have nots" will adhere to the Roosevelt standard.

In former months and years this has been the case. But a new factor is in the situation now; the Union Party, representing an effort to coalesce all the "have nots"—the inflationists, farm debtors, silverites, sharers-of-the-wealth and even Townsend plan supporters—into a single anti-New Deal bloc.

"Third Party" Threat Is Real

It is this "third party" threat, with its manifestly great power in many congressional districts, and the possibility of throwing the balance away from President Roosevelt and facilitating success of Governor Landon, that truly alarms New Dealers today. Hitherto President Roosevelt could count on discontented strata rallying to his camps.

Now they have somewhere else to go—the Union Party. The situation is particularly acute in states like Pennsylvania. Here the Democrats, by intense organization, have been very hopeful of overturning long prevailing Republican majorities. But in many Keystone State constituencies the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin is a powerful factor, and his Union Party, even with its weak candidates for national office, would remove precisely those extra votes on which the New Deal had counted.

May Lose One in Four

There will be some trouble in getting the Union Party on the ticket properly, and manipulation of electoral machinery is already under discussion, but the threat to the New Dealers here is very evident.

It is estimated here that one out of four of those who voted for President Roosevelt in 1932 is a potential supporter of the Union Party, on the basis of discontent with things as they continue to be, and under the powerful lash of radio oratory.

What can the New Deal do? There are two suggested courses. The first —that which President Roosevelt followed when the Long challenge was strongest—was to steal the thunder from the Left by proposing even more sweeping reform himself, in that instance the "soak-the-rich" bill.

The Platform Is the Question

Such a course could be carried out in the present instance by writing a platform challenging in its aggressive liberalism, going far in the interests of the "have nots" on the farm and elsewhere. Indeed, the nature of the Democratic platform has already become the greatest—and only—question mark facing the convention.

The second method of meeting the "third party" challenge would be by means of a political "deal," which would minimize the effects of its appeal to dissatisfied voters and take its leaders into camp. But there is no suggestion yet of how such a deal could be consummated.

Leaders here were all prone to make light of the challenges both from the Right and the Left.

Cracks in Confidence

But beneath their veneer of confidence several cracks could be detected. It will take the ringing oratory of keynoter and chairman—those Democratic starwarts, Senators Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky and Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas—the blare of many a band, the cheering of diligent claques and, finally, the reassuring reverberations of President Roosevelt's own voice next Saturday night on Franklin Field to restore morale that is today shaky.

But a historic event has already happened. The year 1936 has seen the departure from the official Democratic Party of several of its old-time leaders.

Will Make History

The Smith statement will be noted in the history books. And many in Philadelphia, who knew and admired the "Happy Warrior," regreat the manner and necessity of his going.

Some would have preferred him to make a gallant appearance before the convention itself, there to pit his once powerful oratory and emotional appeal against the New Deal's organization.

But Mr. Smith apparently balked at this step. He releases his statement from a distance. He realizes that the well-disciplined convention would probably not listen to him. But it is a milestone in the history of the old party.

Farley Praised To Negroes For Bestowing Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—The Democratic Party's new appeal to Negro voters, accentuated when the Republican convention at Cleveland rejected several largely Negro delegations from southern states, was emphasized again yesterday when the two ranking leaders, Chairman James A. Farley and Secretary W. Forbes Morgan, spoke before the twelfth National Colored Democratic Association.

Chairman Farley found himself in some esmbarrassment when his introducer, Edgar G. Brown of Illinois, enthusiastically declared that in the past month Mr. Farley had given 1200 post office jobs to Negroes. The progress the northern Democratic Party has made in organizing Negroes was revealed when another speaker pointed out that there are 105,000 registered Democratic Negro voters in Philadelphia alone.

As Citizens

Mr. Farley, however, thanked the Negroes for support in 1932 and said he was "sure you will wholeheartedly support President Roosevelt this year, not because you are colored people but because you are American citizens."

There are about 40 colored delegates in the Democratic convention, appreciably more than were at Cleveland. And at the Colored Democratic Association, there are nearly 800 delegates from 36 states.

Examine Party Claims

Secretary Morgan made an open attempt to win Negro allegiance away from the Republican Party, saying that he would not scoff at traditions, but "any debt of loyalty you may have owed has been amply repaid, and from now on it is your duty to the country to examine with critical eye the claims of any and all political parties before announcing your allegiance."

Quoting the only colored member of Congress, Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, of Illinois, Mr. Morgan continued:

"Mr. Roosevelt has appointed more Negross to responsible governmental positions than the last three Republican administrations put together.

How this open appeal for the colored vote will sit with southern delegates, among whom an effort has already been made to win support for a constitutional Democratic ticket partly on the colored question, remains to be shown.

WCTU Head Charges Distortion by Movies

TULSA, Okla., June 22 (AP)—Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill., president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, charged June 20 that news-reel motion picture companies "habitually caricatured and grossly misrepresented the personnel and work of the W. C. T. U."

She said if movies made during the national convention just closed here "are distorted and hold the W. C. T. U. members up to ridicule" news-reel men henceforth will be "banned from all union meetings."

"At first I refused the request for convention movies," Mrs. Smith related, "because of unfortunate experiences in past conventions when the camera men pointedly selected the least attractive of us to appear in the films and then proceeded to distort the appearance and voices of those women so as to make them appear in an absurd and most unfair light. . . . We have reason to believe that instead of featuring the young people this year the camera men turned their lenses on elder W. C. T. U. delegates who neither prepared for a picture nor knew they were being photographed."

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CANADA

Pageantry and Sports Fill Convention Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—There will be dancing in the streets here this week and ball games, and the crowning of a convention queen. There will also be sessions of the Democratic convention on five days—one day longer than the Republicans found necessary to choose candidates and write a platform—but each day's session will be pretty thin. In short, Philadelphia having put up $250,000 for the Democratic convention, it was agreed that five days was none too long a time to keep the delegates here.

Actually, there is one scheduled event each day which is likely to produce news. On Tuesday it is the keynote address of Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, fitting neatly into the evening radio networks.

On Wednesday it is the speech of Senator Joseph T. Robinson, permanent chairman, again coming after nightfall, when father is home from work. On Thursday the excitement over repeal of the two-thirds rule—excitement which may not materialize to the full—is actually scheduled for the morning, but in the evening the platform will be ready for the listening nation by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York and adopted by the convention.

Nominations on Friday

Friday evening comes the high spot: renomination of President Roosevelt, with seconding speeches—or at least remarks—from delegates from every single state in the Union. And finally on Saturday is the great outdoor scene at Franklin Field—of course in the evening—when President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner come up from Washington to be notified of the surprising news that they have been renominated, and for the President to burst into a long speech of acceptance—of course, impromptu.

But these thin bones of official program are lavishly padded with "entertainment." There is a baseball game every single day. Today there is a mayor's dinner, and mayor's reception. Tomorrow there will be a scrapple breakfast for women, and a midget auto race at the municipal stadium in the evening. A short half hour later, appealing to more aesthetic tastes among the delegates, no less a personage than Paul Whiteman is conducting a concert in Robin Hood Dell. One sees the Falstaffian Mr. Whiteman gamboling in Lincoln Green.

Lots of Parades

On Wednesday the Mummers are parading. And Paul Whiteman is Robin Hooding it again, while there is Mardi Gras on the Parkway and dancing in the streets (Logan Circle to Art Museum). There is a plain parade on Thursday, but at 9 p. m. the item "Frolic at Penn Athletic Club" offers possibilities. On Friday they are offering an international ice-skating carnival, either to indicate that the Democratic platform may be skating on thin ice or to cool the delegates after their arduous labors. On Saturday there are water sports on the historic Schuylkill and the daily ball game, and finally the speech at Franklin Field.

This is only the official program. Unofficially, the 150,000 guests whom Philadelphia counts on having, can find a great deal more to do. They have few convention duties. Only committee members have even nominal jobs. There is the platform. The members of the National committee have to decide between the credentials of alternate sets of delegations from Minnesota, Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone. The last two are easy. In Minnesota, however, there is a sharp clash between one faction which favors co-operation with the Farmer-Labor Party and the oppostion, which would be out-and-out Democratic. Chances are that both delegations will be seated with each given half the vote. You can split votes up thus in Democratic conventions. It is often very convenient.

There are also numerous fractional delegates—states simply could not disappoint citizens and Democrats anxious to attend as delegates, so they appointed duplicate delegates with split votes. There are 1100 actual delegate votes in the convention, including six that were added as an after thought, represening the Philippines, just as the Republicans permitted the American Philippine delegation to come in. But there are over 1500 delegates to share these 1100 delegates votes. There will be some seat-crowding.

The physical conditions of the Convention Hall seem superbly organized. Mechanization has come ahead. The microphones are less visibly installed than at Cleveland. The rostrum appears more workable; there is no great tongue of platform. The working press has an enormous section, sloping away to either side of the rostrum.

Seats Are Larger

The hall is decorated in gray and silver, with shields of the states up all around the balcony, bunting everywhere, and a goodly amount of fragrant evergreens set in real soil and watered.

Most portentous of all the mechanical arrangements, the seats for delegates are four inches wider than the seats at the Republican convention. They are saying that the Democrats have been in office for four years and have grown fat and comfortable, presumably one inch per year, while the Republicans are still lean and hungry.

Philadelphia is in gala array, with flags and bunting in stores and lamp-posts, everything bright and shining. This city is pretty excited about its first national political convention in 36 years.

The G. O. P. Influence

William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt were nominated here in 1900 and a Democratic convention has never met in what was a rock-ribbed citadel of Republicanism.

The insiduous influence of the Cleveland convention is penetrating even here. In the hotel lobbies is to be seen a familiar figure, one "Slogan Smythe." As his name may indicate, he is a manufacturer of catch phrases, who bears a facial resemblance to President Roosevelt, and wears a large Landon sunflower. And the organist at the Convention Hall, practicing yesterday, chose of all selections the "Three Blind Mice," which was keynoter Steiwer's Republican theme song: "Three Long Years."

Women Prominent at Democratic Convention

Top—Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Bottom—Mrs. Mary T. Norton, Representative From New Jersey

Top—Mrs. Caroline O'Day, Representative From New York. Bottom—Mrs. Blair Bannister, Assistant United States Treasurer

Harris & Ewing; International; Wide World

Top—Miss Mary Dewson, Chairman, Women's Division, Democratic National Committee. Bottom—Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Vice-Chairman, Women's Division, Democratic National Committee

Top Oval—Nancy Cook, Close Friend of Mrs. Roosevelt. Bottom—Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway, Senator From Arkansas

York delegation are her two good friends and business associates, Caroline O'Day and Marion Dickerman.

It was in keeping with her intention not to take any part in the political campaign this year that Mrs. Roosevelt decided to stay out of the convention picture.

Miss Dewson at Helm

In Mrs. Roosevelt's absence the center of the feminine picture here is Miss Mary Dewson, director of the women's division of the Democratic National Committee.

Molly Dewson, also an old-time associate of Mrs. Roosevelt, is responsible for the unprecedented number of important government positions that have been given to women under the New Deal. Her "reporter plan" for educating women about the New Deal has been applauded by all officials of the party.

As a special women's feature of the convention, Miss Dewson has planned a series of women's breakfasts, modeled along the lines of her reporter plan.

New Deal for Breakfast

Each will be devoted to a different section of the country, and various phases of the New Deal, of special interest to that section, will be discussed. Among the speakers will be Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Representative Mary T. Norton, of New Jersey and Senator Hattie Caraway, of Arkansas.

A large share of the bountiful hospitality and entertainment which Philadelphia has prepared for the spare time for a convention that has little to do but adopt a platform and renominate Franklin D. Roosevelt for the presidency, can be credited to a woman—Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, sister of Senator Joseph Guffey.

Scrapple for the Scrappers

Mrs. Miller made rash promises last January when her brother was trying to get the convention to come to Philadelphia. For one thing, she said lightly that visitors should have a taste of scrapple, famed old Philadelphia breakfast dish. It was then the height of the scrapple season. But now it is June, and it seems that scrapple, like oysters, goes into hibernation for the summer.

Just the same, Mrs. Miller promised a scrapple breakfast and there is to be a scrapple breakfast for women delegates and alternates Tuesday morning before the convention begins.

Social activities of the convention began yesterday when the Philadelphia Democratic Women's Club entertained at a reception in honor of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the wartime President.

In a pre-convention radio broadcast yesterday three women leaders, Miss Dewson, Mrs. Burton W. Musser, national committee woman from Utah, and Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, New York, reviewed women's accomplishments on the political field, denied that the majority of them are any longer "rubber stamp" voters, and praised President Roosevelt for the recognition he has given women in appointing them to high offices.

Miss Dorothy Thompson, newspaper columnist, in another broadcast discussed with Mrs. Alex Miller, Secretary of State of Iowa, Mrs. Nan Wood Honeyman, vice-chairman of the Oregon State Committee, and Mrs. James A. Wolfe, director of the women's division of the Democratic National Committee, the question "What Mothers Think of the New Deal."

Women's Power Felt In Democratic Party

(Continued from Page 1)

only a small portion of their state vote.

Puerto Rico gave women equal representation with men on its delegation. The Canal Zone delegation is the only one on which women outnumber men.

Less encouraging to women is the fact that four states — Wisconsin, South Dakota, New Mexico, and New Hampshire—have no women delegates. They are only scantily represented on the convention's most powerful delegations. Women cast only eight out of New York's 94 votes; two out of Illinois' 58, and five out of California's 44.

Women observers are noting here that New Hampshire is the only state that failed to send a woman delegate to either the Democratic or Republican convention this year. Fourteen states had no women delegates at Cleveland.

In addition to the delegates, there are to be 302 women alternates who may get a change to cast a vote or a fraction of a vote if delegates are absent.

Mrs. Roosevelt a Power

The nation's outstanding woman Democrat, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, is not expected to attend the convention, but will come on Saturday with her husband for the notification ceremonies. Those who have watched the enthusiasm with which Mrs. Roosevelt has entered campaigns in other years are predicting that it will be hard to hold her in Washington this week. On the New

Most of Cabinet Are Delegates To Nomination Party

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Six members of President Roosevelt's "official family"—the Cabinet—will appear in the role of voting delegates when the Democratic national convention opens at Philadelphia Tuesday.

The remaining four cabinet members are not delegates. Three of them said they would be on the sidelines at least during part of the convention that is scheduled to nominate the President for a second term.

The six delegate-cabineteers are:

James A. Farley, Postmaster General, attending as national chairman, who will also carry his title as head of the New York Democratic Committee, the state which has 94 of the 1100 votes.

Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, veteran of political campaigns, who will lead the 16 votes from his home State of Connecticut.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who is delegate at large from Tennessee, where he served as a state and national legislator. He was Democratic national chairman from 1921 to 1924.

George H. Dern, Secretary of War, delegate from Utah where he served as a state legislator, Governor and member of the Democratic National Committee.

Daniel S. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, one of the six delegates from the District of Columbia, although his state is listed as South Carolina.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, delegate-at-large from Illinois. In other days he was active in national affairs of the Republican and "Bull Moose" parties.

Those expecting to attend as spectators include Secretaries Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, both from New York, and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who recently changed his Iowa voter's designation from Republican to Democratic.

Democrats Study Old Jeffersonian Monster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—A 30,000-year-old megalonyx jeffersonii in the Academy of Natural Sciences Museum here joins in welcoming the Democratic National Convention. It is entirely fitting and proper that it should do this, it is felt by officials of the academy, since the prehistoric creature owes its recognition in the modern world to Thomas Jefferson.

A special exhibit prepared in honor of the convention centers around the actual bones and claws on which Jefferson based his discovery in 1797 of this giant sloth which ranged this part of the country at least 300 centuries before William Penn sailed up to the confluence of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers to found his "greene country town."

The exhibit includes a large restoration of this long-extinct animal named after the author of the Declaration of Independence, and also a rare reproduction of the declaration itself.

Illustrations by Blake Shown at San Marino

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO, Calif. — One of William Blake's two sets of illustrations to John Milton's "Paradise Lost" is on exhibition at the Henry E. Huntington Library here until July 21.

The water-color drawings of the London artist (1757-1827) are 12 in number, produced in 1807. The other set, nine in number, is in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Other illustrations by Mr. Blake include those of "Hymn for the Nativity," a set of which is here; "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso."

Townsend Forces Still Silent On Lemke Coalition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—The question as to whether the new Union Party affords a common meeting ground for the radicals on monetary issues remained an open one here today, following conferences between the heads of the Coughlin, Townsend and Share-the-Wealth groups toward whose coalition its directed.

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, who heads the National Union for Social Justice, has warmly endorsed the Union ticket, headed by William Lemke, Nonpartisan League representatives from North Dakota, but at a meeting here over the week end with Dr. Francis E. Townsend and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith it developed that the latter two still had platform requirements to present.

Townsend's Demands

The Townsend cohorts, their leader said, await an "unequivocal" acceptance of their old-age pension system which would guarantee all persons over 60 years of age $200 a month, and their formal action on the new ticket will await the Townsendites' convention on July 15.

While the radio holds that the revolt will have its effect on both major parties, the Rev. Mr. Smith made it clear that the incentive to join the movement as far as his and Dr. Townsend's groups were concerned was defeat of President Roosevelt. Advocates of the share-the-wealth creed that an "unjust economic system which has concentrated the wealth in the hands of a few" must be remade were out to wield the balance of power against the President in this election, he declared, and the force of his invective against the "Roosevelt-Farley dictatorship with its fake liberal foreground and Communist background," caused him to pace the floor of the room where the three leaders were, interviewed at the Warwick Hotel.

Views on Landon

Then, taking cognizance that the November outcome might be the election of the Republican national ticket, the Rev. Mr. Smith said that, while Governor Landon might be "as bad as Roosevelt," it would require time for him to "entrench himself," and meanwhile the coalition "would have the benefits of a demonstration of power." Even were the contest to result in such a close division of electoral votes that the issue would be thrown into the House of Representatives, the coalition would still have the advantage, according to the Rev. Mr. Smith, since it intended to "elect a lot of congressmen and there again expects to hold the balance of power."

"I think the first movement in this country if Roosevelt were re-elected," he continued, "would be a mass movement to impeach him, and I personally will lead such a movement.

Coalition Aims

"I speak for Dr. Townsend and myself, and I say that he will not participate in a vote-splitting scheme to re-elect that man. Anybody who is elected President must have the support of our groups, who have captured the imagination of 20,000,000 voters who trust us."

Formal announcement of a coalition on the Union ticket, however, was not forthcoming from the conferees, although their discussions were attended by Representative Lemke himself on Sunday, who returned to Washington without any statement.

Lemke Finds Path Of Party Organizer Full of Obstacles

PHILADELPHIA, June 22 (AP)—Representative William Lemke of North Dakota faced a series of hurdles today in his Union Party campaign for the presidency.

Leaders here said he was destined to lose chances in several states because of laws barring entry of a new party in the campaign at this late date.

Mr. Lemke said the party probably would be launched at a convention of all interested groups in Cleveland some time in August.

There were indications that some effort might be made by Democrats to crowd him aside by filing Democratic candidates under a Union Party label as well as under Democratic designation. This would prevent Mr. Lemke using his party's name in such states.

Wisconsin's Farmer-Labor Progressive federation rejected a resolution calling for support of the Union Party ticket. The resolution, presented before the convention in Oshkosh yesterday, precipitated prolonged debate in which the Union Party was described variously as "an opening wedge" for victory in 1940, and as a "potpourri of political claptrap."

Mr. Lemke had encouragement from Dr. Francis E. Townsend, head of the $200-a-month plan, who planned a conference with the North Dakotan to discuss terms upon which Townsend support could be granted.

Dr. Townsend said in New York last night that he would grant personal support to Mr. Lemke if he "accepts unequivocally the old age pension idea."

The Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith of the share-our-wealth movement, similarly proffered aid to "whatever candidate favors the 'Coughlin' money plank, adopts the old-age security plank and permits the Farmers Union to define their plank on agriculture." Further, the Rev. Mr. Smith said "we will also demand that, I define the plank on labor, education and homesteads."

Regardless of his presidential aspirations, Mr. Lemke seemed well on the way toward nomination in North Dakota next Wednesday as the Nonpartisan League candidate for re-election to Congress. He has indicated he would not allow his presidential campaign to interfere with this nomination, particularly since he contended state election laws permitted him to seek both.

New Deal Stages Side Show Of Its Various Activities

PHILADELPHIA, June 22 (AP)—Hard by the Democratic national convention hall the Government has put itself on exhibition.

Arranged by booths like the old county fairs—but on a far more elaborate scale—are graphic and colorful stories of every governmental agency.

This free sideshow to the big convention is called "The Exhibition of National Progress" and marks the first time a pictorial history of the alphabetical bureaus has been assembled under one roof.

Greeted by Smiles

Stepping inside the gaily decorated hall, the visitor is greeted by a bevy of smiling young women who fill his hands with literature about the Government and its work.

Lying beyond a gilded entrance arch is the "Hall of States," a collection of photographs from all 48, showing what the Government has done or is seeking to do in each by public works.

A group of WPA musicians, playing under a 75-foot reproduction of the Capitol dome in Washington, entertain the visitors at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

Flags and Banners Wave

Overhead, are waving state banners, flags from the army, navy, marines, Coast Guard and signal corps and a thousand-odd other pieces of brilliant bunting.

All about the exhibits the Government has arranged a setting of living mountain laurel, tapering cedar trees and cool shrubbery.

Flanking the "Hall of States," are the agency booths which range from demonstrations on baby care to information on fighting dust storms.

The Post Office Department gives a hint on how to pack a man's suit for mailing and yet keep it free of wrinkles.

The army has a lady at a sewing machine telling spectators how to make a flag.

How Dillinger Fell

The Federal Bureau of Investigation relates how it caught John Dillinger.

The WPA shows how children in New York's lower East Side have learned to paint pictures of Abraham Lincoln.

The Civilian Conservation Corps boasts a theater and the projection machines roll off the reels of the Resettlement Administration's movie—"The Plow That Broke the Plains."

The Department of Agriculture shows by pictures which hawks should be killed and which should not.

The Department of Commerce tells how to operate a lighthouse.

Notes on the Mortgage

The Federal Housing Administration—with a series of revolving exhibits tells you what to do about the mortgage on the old homestead.

The navy lets the spectator in on how to tie a three-point star knot and how a torpedo can blast a battleship.

The soil conservation service has a panel featuring two trees on which rain falls 24 hours a day. The display shows how the soil washes away beneath the one which has no leaves about the trunk.

The Resettlement Administration has a portrait exhibit of mountaineers, slum dwellers and sharecroppers.

"The Exhibition of National Progress" is also connected with Convention Hall through a basement entrance.

The United States information service estimated that 500,000 people would inspect the show during the convention.

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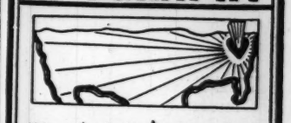

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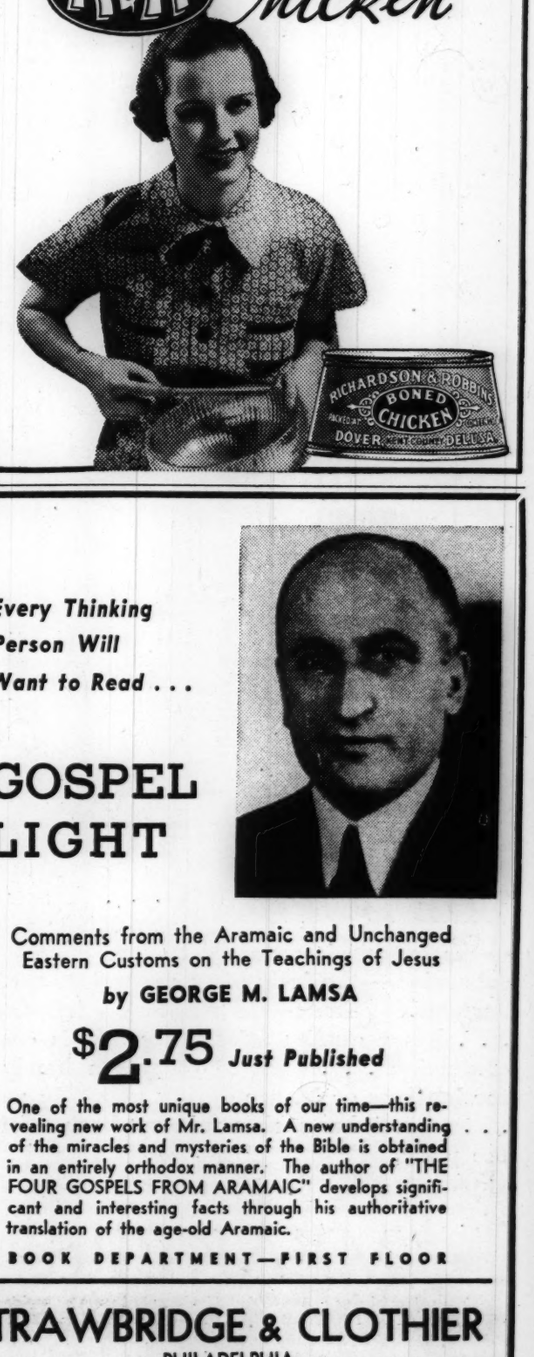

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PHILADELPHIA

Five Superpower Stations To Serve All Rural America Proposed by Broadcasters

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—Five superpower stations distributed across the United States giving strong continuous day and night service to every rural area is the outstanding recommendation of the National Association of Broadcasters which summed up its case today before the Federal Communications Commission.

These stations would operate on 180, 190, 200 and 210 kilocycles, far above the present broadcast range where their proposed power of 1000 kilowatts would give the same service to farmers in isolated areas as suburban dwellers now get from ordinary broadcasting.

This proposal stamped the present so-called ultra shortwave conference as really being the "radio crossroads" affair it was so aptly described by Commander T. A. M. Craven at the beginning of the hearings last Monday. He stated that the mere consideration of shortwaves in their broadest aspect must affect all other uses.

The broadcasters' case was presented by Dr. Charles B. Aiken, associate professor of electrical engineering at Purdue. Dr. Aiken also proposed that three channels above the present broadcast band, 520, 530 and 540 kc, now being used by Canada tentatively, be made regular channels in the broadcasting band. Lest interference develop with coastal shipping radio, it was proposed that stations using these wave lengths be located inland, where their signals would have little, if any, effect in the shipping zones.

Changes Considered

Such radical proposals as these two new groups of wave lengths naturally would mean considerably displacing of existing army, shipping and other non-broadcasting facilities. Here the quality of Dr. Aiken's work was revealed. He had gone as thoroughly as an engineering commission might into the whole radio structure.

He told how successful European broadcasting has been on the four super-power channels proposed. He showed how shipping in European waters was unaffected by such stations. He had worked out places where existing services might be moved to allow for the new channels. Ultra shortwaves would accommodate many of these, it was felt.

The conference has brought out much interesting testimony on television. Discussion has been marked primarily with the domination of the cathode ray point of view by the several big interests which have focused their entire research on this type of television, namely, Radio Corporation of America, Philco and Farnsworth. Since they also dominate the Radio Manufacturers Association this latter organization presented its case on a purely cathode ray television basis.

Demand for Channels

With the unexpected but vast demand for ultra short-wave channels which has developed at these hearings, a demand 10 times the existing available space, it was felt by those whose interests lie outside cathode ray television that the demand for seven visual channels, each 6,000,000 cycles wide (a radio space equivalent to 600 present 10 kilocycle broadcast channels) was excessive.

William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, pointed out that invention does not necessarily end with the cathode ray tube, that some other invention might come along which would alter the situation.

Commander Craven, in the cross-examining of the cathode ray advocates, spoke about the possibilities of some kind of television, perhaps not as high in quality as the 440 lines proposed for cathode ray, which would serve the rural listener and could be accommodated on wavelengths above the short waves. He found no encouragement in the cathode ray advocates.

It seems that with the pressure for ultra short-wave lengths, commercial television is going to meet much resistance. Commander Craven brought out that with even the seven proposed wide channels at best there could only be two stations in any one city, reducing the competition which is part of the American system. When he proposed such cities as Boston, Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C., the engineers said that was out of the question.

Then Commander Craven brought out that if it was found that 440 lines were not enough for a good television service that the number would have to be increased which, in turn would mean increasing the wave band. For instance, doubling this definition up to 880 lines would mean increasing the television channel from 6,000,000 to 24,000,000 cycles in width.

This testimony, with the repeated demands from all speakers that progress should be made slowly lest the ultra shortwave spectrum become "frozen" into unworkable arrangements, caused observers to question whether the commission would grant seven television channels. Corridor comment was to the effect that the commission probably would grant three such channels on a purely experimental or tentative basis until the television picture had cleared sufficient to permit better allocation.

Work on "ultra" ultra short waves beyond the present proposed range is seen as one way out, but when these have been developed there is likely to be such a demand for them that the situation may be just as it is today in ultra short waves. Only a year ago most engineers were saying "Wait until we go to the ultra shorts. There will be so much space down there that anyone can have a wave length." Yet today sees a demand 10 times the space available.

The hearing will continue probably until the middle of this week. Many different services must be considered. Then the commission will adjourn for the summer. During that time the engineering division will study and digest the vast amount of testimony brought out in these hearings and will have concrete recommendations to give to the commissioners in the fall.

Canadian Chinese Organize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The large Chinese colony of British Columbia is enthusiastically supporting the Chinese cause against Japanese aggression. At mass meetings here Chinese residents organized a "Chinese Salvation Association" which passed strong resolutions in favor of united action by China to stop the Japanese invasion.

They Declare Democratic Party Has Been Subverted

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James A. Reed — Former Senator From Missouri

Daniel F. Cohalan — Former New York Supreme Court Justice and Tammany Leader

Alfred E. Smith — Former Governor of New York

Joseph B. Ely — Former Governor of Massachusetts

Bainbridge Colby — Former Secretary of State Under Wilson

Major Tax Burden Put on Business By New Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—America woke up today to find it had a brand new tax law.

The burden of the soldiers' bonus payment, and the Supreme Court's invalidation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration processing tax, have both now been finally allocated, and the allocation in each case has fallen upon business. Either in direct corporation income taxes, or in taxes imposed on undistributed revenues, corporations are to pay the cost of these, with some minor help from other sources.

Congress completed action on the tax bill just before adjournment. The final law is one more victory for President Roosevelt and one more major "reform" proposal, in that it has a major social objective in view, besides raising revenue. The effort in this case is to drive out earnings of corporations to shareholders in the form of dividend checks, instead of keeping "excessive" reserves in the corporation coffers where, according to U. S. Treasury experts, they represent a major source of tax-dodging by the wealthy. Constitutionality of the bill has been questioned.

The Senate approved the tax bill conference report 42 to 29.

Highlights of the bill follow:

It provides $800,000,000 new revenue next year; around $700,000,000 thereafter.

It boosts the normal tax on corporations through brackets ranging from 8 to 15 per cent.

Graduated taxes on undistributed earnings run from 7 to 27 per cent. Modifications are included to aid small corporations, banks, insurance companies, and bankrupt companies.

An 80 per cent "windfall" tax, to recapture levies held by processors before the AAA was invalidated, is included.

The section in existing revenue lasw against retention of "unreasonable" profits by corporations, is tightened.

Tax exemption is granted intercorporate dividends lowered from 90 to 85 per cent.

Import excise taxes are imposed on certain animal and vegetable oils.

Flying Cross Awarded Officer Killed in Crash

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The army conferred the Distinguished Flying Cross posthumously today on Maj. Hez McClellan, killed recently at Dayton, Ohio, in the crash of a pursuit plane he was testing.

The award was for extraordinary achievement as commanding officer and pilot of the army's 1935 cross-country flight from Washington to Nome, Point Barrow, and other Alaskan points.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

ways and means of co-ordinating platform planks agreeable to their particular groups. If this can be arranged, they plan a united front.

Republicans formally open their eastern campaign in New York with a rally addressed by John D. M. Hamilton, new chairman of the Republican National Committee.

"The $20,000,000,000 Congress"—Roosevelt's second, the nation's 74th—ends with the passage of minor personal bills, after the new tax bill has been approved in the Senate, 42 to 29, and Administration forces have abandoned efforts to drive through the substitute Guffey coal bill. Congressmen scatter homeward to reinforce tilting political fences.

The electorate watches the performance and the actors with increased interest—withholds its applause for the end of the act.

Diplomatic Chess—Statesmen Move on Boards

All news leads to Rome, as diplomats in London, Montreux and Washington meet, speak, and take action that makes Italy the hub of the day's international diplomacy.

Mediterranean diplomats seated at green-topped tables in Montreux hear Turkey's four-point plan for refortification of the Dardanelles and restriction of naval tonnage entering the Black Sea, and think of Italy's growing sea power.

Meeting publicly to discuss Turkey's problem, hotel-room conferences continued unabated over naval strength, and superiority on the Mediterranean.

Pledges already given to keep the sea from becoming "Rome's Lake" are reported to be crystallizing into a treaty from which Italy would not be excluded. Security remains, as always, the issue in the eastern as well as western Mediterranean.

Hands Across the Mediterranean

Reports abound of an Anglo-Italian commercial and military accord, says the Associated Press, in which Britain and Italy would share strength in the Mediterranean, through the Duce holding superior air forces and King Edward maintaining naval supremacy.

Uncle Sam Plays a Card

President Roosevelt's action in lifting war embargoes against Italy and Ethiopia centers new attention on the part the United States may play in the nonrecognition of Ethiopia as an integral part of Italy. In previous instances Washington's acts have preceded Geneva's just enough to influence the League's acts. In non-recognition of Japan's puppet state Manchuokuo, the United States led nonrecognition.

Geneva, where the League Council and the Assembly meet within next 10 days, awaits any further move from Washington, and watches closely the Montreux meetings hoping for a break in the drum-tight tension over the recognition and sanctions issues.

Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Secretary, relieved some Britishers when, according to the Associated Press, he told the House of Commons:

His Majesty's Government has no intention at the forthcoming meeting of the League of proposing or assenting to the recognition of Italy's annexation of Ethiopia.

Rome meanwhile is diplomatically mum. The Duce cautiously moves his pawns in Europe's capitals, awaiting moves by Britain and France in Geneva late this week.

Weighed—New Star Put on Astronomers' Scales

"Star light, star bright . . ." — A new star just discovered by two Mount Wilson Observatory astronomers is reported by them to the Associated Press to be so dense that a cubic inch of it would weigh a ton.

Known as Ross 627, the star is estimated to be 35 light years from the earth. In round figures that is some 210,000,000,000,000 miles. This new celestial twinkle is said to be one of the faintest, though one of the densest stars discovered.

Crossings—Liner and Dirigible Again Make Port

Britain's pride of the seas and Germany's master of the skies both landed in the United States today.

The Queen Mary reached New York for the second time. The von Hindenburg settled down at Lakehurst, N. J., for its third north Atlantic crossing.

The ship's log, reports the Associated Press, showed she required 4 days 16 hours and 13 minutes to make the crossing, nearly four hours slower than her maiden voyage, and considerably over the record of 4 days 11 hours and 42 minutes held by the Normandie.

The dirigible's log records the von Hinderburg as leaving Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, at 3:50 p. m., E. S. T., Friday, and grounding at Lakehurst at 5:12 a. m. today.

Bolivia—Army Overturns Government

Buenos Aires, Arg. — The army assumed complete control of the Bolivian Government after a plot was discovered and broken up, the Associated Press learned from La Paz.

The subversive movement presumably was headed by former President Saavedra.

An army manifesto said it would govern the country with the collaboration of Chaco war veterans, organized workers and "the ablest men in the country morally and intellectually."

Former President Saavedra, chief of the Republican Socialist Party, was arrested and deported to Arica. The revolt, officers said, had been set for early in July.

The reports added that complete order prevails throughout Bolivia.

(War veterans and Socialists overthrew the Bolivian Government of former President Tejada Sorzano in a bloodless coup on May 17, and made Col. David Toro, a war hero, President.

Caracas, Venezuela—The student leader, Jousto Villalba, was arrested and accused of organizing a revolutionary strike and disseminating subversive propaganda, says the Associated Press.

Aviators—Stevens and Anderson Receive Trophy

United States army balloonists, Capt. Albert W. Stevens and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson, altitude record breakers, who reached 72,395 feet last November, are presented with the Mackay Army Aviation Trophy in recognition of their flight.

The award was established in 1912 by Clarence H. Mackay, of New York, for the Army Air Corps officer or officers making the most meritorious flight of the year, says the Associated Press. It is a large silver bowl.

Smith and Others Make Stand Plain in Their Joint Message

The text of the message to delegates of the Democratic convention sent by Alfred E. Smith, Bainbridge Colby, James A. Reed, Joseph B. Ely and Daniel F. Cohalan follows:

To the delegates to the National Democratic Convention of 1936:

As men who believe in the principles, teachings and traditions of the Democratic Party, as they were personified by Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and Grover Cleveland, we urge you, who meet in the name of the party made glorious in the minds of patriotic Americans by the records of those men, to emulate their examples and do in the present grave crisis, confronting our country, what those great leaders would have done under such conditions.

Subordinate Partisanship

We suggest to you, as all of courage and character, that they would subordinate partisanship to patriotism; look with an eye single to the welfare of the country and its citizens; act in the manner best calculated to preserve the institutions under which we became the first nation of the world and gave to our citizens a measure of comfort and a standard of living wages incomparably higher than those enjoyed in any other land.

Be American First

We submit therefore that—if you are to continue to act under the name of the Democratic Party—you must first be American rather than anything else; you must take the heavy hand of government off of business, to the end that the 10,000,000 or 20,000,000 of unemployed may again join the ranks of workers employed in the factories, industries and on the farms of the country; you must put in power men under American policies of government who will balance our budget and put an end to the series of deficits measured in billions, which the present Administration has given to us; you must have a government which will make and enforce laws that will keep the American markets for the American industries and farms and not have them swamped by the goods and products of nations that are our industrial and farming rivals and competitors. In chasing the shadow of foreign markets we must not throw away the substance of the greatest market in the world—the domestic market of the United States of America.

End Orgy of Spending

You must put an end to the orgy of spending our public funds and the creating of millions of additional taxeaters who are breaking the backs of the honest majority of our country men and women, who still toil and save as did their parents before them. You must do away with conditions under which 20,000,000 of Americans are on the dole, with nothing to hope for under present rulers except a continuance of that condition of semiservility.

You must preserve the Constitution and under it the three separate, distinct and independent branches of government.

To that end you must have a President who will remain within his own sphere of jurisdiction and not make the Congress into a rubber stamp or try to intimidate the judiciary into an endorsement of his efforts to turn our Republic into a dictatorship on the European model or an Asiatic absolutism.

You must follow the advice and example of the great Presidents of the past and keep our country free from entangling alliances with Old World powers. You must insist upon a Chief Executive who will collect the monies due us from defaulting governments instead of encouraging by silence and otherwise a continuance of defaults.

Must Not Buy Presidency

You must above all, put an end to the campaign, now under full swing, to buy the Presidency by the misuse of funds—generously given by the people of the United States to alleviate want and distress, largely caused by the incompetence of public servants—and if there is no other way to do this, you must—during the continuance of such helpless millions of Americans—save the honor of the country by preventing the dispensers of these public funds from coercing the voters, for whom the money has been appropriated, not as a bribe but as a national necessity.

These are hard tasks even for men who are worthy of succession to the leadership of the Democratic Party. They would necessarily involve the putting aside of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the substitution of some genuine Democrat—of whom you will have so many on your list of delegates.

Is it too much to expect, with the many patriotic men and women among you, that the convention will have the courage and character to do these things? You will have to do them if you are to show yourselves fit to follow in the footsteps of Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland.

Should Choose New Name

The temptation to do otherwise may be great.

But if you do not act as those men would have acted, you should put aside the name of the party, which you will have deserted and adopt a name which will properly reflect the principles of a regimented state, as advocated in the so-called New Deal legislation.

We hope for the best and call upon you to stand for Democratic principles so that the coming contest be between two great American groups, which have honest differences of opinion, within the framework of the Constitution.

Will Make U. S. Safe

If you do you will deserve success and honor—no matter what may be the outcome of the campaign, for in either case American institutions will be safe.

If you fail, then patriotic voters of all parties will know unhesitatingly to what standard they must rally in order to preserve the America of the great leaders of the past.

We beg to subscribe ourselves as men who will remain faithful to Democratic ideals and traditions, as well as to our country.

Faithfully yours,

ALFRED E. SMITH,
BAINBRIDGE COLBY,
JAMES A. REED,
JOSEPH B. ELY,
DANIEL F. COHALAN.

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Newspaper Editor Sifts Facts From Propaganda

How to Read a Newspaper
Second of Four Articles

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Because high-pressure propaganda—worthy, harmless or vicious—floods the channels of publicity and pours into newspaper offices in an effort to pass for news, you rightly expect your editors to sift facts from fictions.

As a rule, you have neither time nor equipment to check up on the accuracy, impartiality or original sources of the news.

You rely on your newspaper to record facts as facts, to detect and discard deliberate falsehoods, to label speculation or rumors as such, and to report them only when this can serve a useful purpose. In every case you want your newspaper to be accurate.

Editorial Responsibility

But while editors have a professional responsibility to shut their columns to misinformation, you ought always to keep in view that newspapers exist to report the news, not to make it.

When some public figure speaks, for example, an editor may have doubts about this person's sincerity and aims. But the paper prints the news, taking care to tell you who is speaking and to state facts about the speaker to help you judge the worth of his opinions.

Free From Bias

Newspapers as a public service exist to mirror events, without distorting them as do the convex and concave mirrors which make tall men appear short and fat and fat ones thin.

The news columns of a paper should be free from editorial bias. This means, too, that readers should not believe that the editor is setting his seal of approval on everything he prints. Editorial opinion is expressed on the editorial page.

Your first step, in order to know that your sources of newspaper information are reliable, is to be reasonably sure that you can depend on the newspaper itself. You may not agree with all of its opinions as stated on its editorial page or indicated by its handling of the news, but you want to know that its news columns are accurate.

News Source Important

There are newspapers in the world, especially those controlled by dictatorial governments, that give to their readers hardly a hint on the sources of information. Statements are simply made as facts. Standard newspaper practice under a free press includes the informing of readers not only on facts but on their sources.

A good rule is to suspect any statement of fact when due authority for it is not indicated. If, when you are reading your newspaper, you will look for sources of the information, you can make more practical use of the information itself. You will also understand why conflicting reports and opinions find their way into the news.

In a free press, everyone is supposed to have his say. You, as the newspaper reader, are then free to decide which opinions, and which sources of facts and figures, are most acceptable to you. Even figures—or rather especially figures—have to be weighed against their sources.

Take figures on unemployment in the United States, for instance. There are no facilities for gathering complete statistics on how many are out of work. As a result, estimates are made. In recent months, the American Federation of Labor has estimated that 11,500,000 are idle. A survey by the Alexander Hamilton Institute in New York goes as high as 13,000,000. Two New York newspapers recently have staged a controversy over whether unemployment is only 3,000,000 to 5,000,000, as one of them estimated, or whether it reaches the higher figures of the A. F. of L. and of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Once you know the source of information providing it is openly named, you can judge the information itself by applying your own scale of values. It is not always a question of determinable fact. Opinions and policies differ. When you read a statement issued by the American Liberty League, which is vigorously anti-New Deal, you may expect to find a partisan view expressed. The same holds for New Deal spokesmen, as well as the advocates of thousands of causes and programs.

Newspaper Sifts News

Your newspaper sifts the news for you, sets signposts to save your time, and then indicates for your information the origins of the news.

Look at your paper, and you will see that stories are differently marked, at the beginning, or not marked at all. Markings at the head of a story are designed to show who wrote the story, and who stands behind it. The following summary takes up the main markings, explaining what they mean:

No markings: That is, the story simply begins, without any indication as to who wrote it, where it originated, or the date of its writing. This means that the paper itself assumes responsibility for the writing of the story. In most cases, it is written by a member of the staff. When no city of origin is indicated, the city of the paper's publication is assumed. When no date is given, "today" is assumed, the day of publication. The text of the story then gives the date of events with reference to the paper's date, such as "today," "yesterday," "on June 1," or "recently."

By a Staff Writer: This shows that the story is special to the paper, not syndicated. It also shows that the writer has a standing on his paper which permits him to speak with some authority, and to interpret the course of events.

By a Staff Correspondent: This is used with dispatches from outside the paper's local area. Such stories will also carry as a rule a "dateline," meaning the name of the city of origin, and a date, as follows: LONDON, June 15.

Special to The . . .: The writer is usually a contributor rather than a full-time member of the staff, but is writing a special, non-syndicated article.

"By-line" Often Used

Written for The . . . : Also used with stories of contributors.

By J. J. James, J. J. J., etc.: Used either for staff members or for contributors, often with the title of their office, position, special qualifications to write on the subject, and so on. The "by-line" has many uses. It shows that the writer has a standing in his field. It permits him to express opinions. It relieves the paper of a measure of responsibility for these opinions.

By the Associated Press, (AP), etc.: This copy is syndicated, not special to the paper. It is written by the worldwide staff of the Associated Press and supplied to members of the association who have banded together to co-operate in gathering news. Each paper edits this copy to suit its own needs. Some papers use it only to supplement the dispatches of their own large staffs of correspondents at home and abroad.

Other Signposts

So much for the labels attached to the beginning of stories. As you read down, you find other signs posted to show you the sources of reports.

These signposts, embedded in the text of the story, may be summarized as follows:

Factual reporting: Facts are simply stated. You have to trust the paper to give you a correct report. The reporter sees occurrences and describes them.

Direct citation: The writer will state something, and then say, "according to so-and-so," or "it is reported by the such-and-such bureau." Direct citation also includes direct quotation, in the usual form. Knowing exactly who, or what organization, has issued a report, you can draw your own conclusions as to its weight. The newspaper simply reports the news, without indorsing the person or the organization responsible for it.

Indefinite References

Indefinite references: Sometimes a reporter protects his sources of information, by not naming them. He has no doubt about the reliability of his informant, and so states the facts. But he uses some general phrase, like "well-informed observers believe," or "a high official says," or "it is stated on competent authority." This lets you know that the writer considers the news authentic. The authority behind it may even be higher than when the informant can be named. Such phrases as "it is alleged," "it is reported," "the consensus was," and so on, are weaker forms of indefinite reference. They may refer to an allegation by a specific individual, or they may express a general impression gathered by the writer.

When you post the question, "Who says so?" over your newspaper reading, you are well on the way to keep your balance in the midst of confusing, partisan and conflicting news.

'I See in the Paper That —'

© Anne Shriber

The Home News Forum

Southern China Combines Forces Against Nanking

CANTON, June 22 (AP)—Formation of a southwestern political affairs commission to co-ordinate the activities of Kwangtung and Kwangsi troops was reported today by the Domei (Japanese) news agency.

The commission is composed of authorities from Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces of the Canton (Southern) Chinese government, the agency declared. Its leader was declared to be Gen. Chan Chai-tong, Cantonese rebel chief.

The new commission, the agency said, "constitutes an open challenge to Nanking (Central Government) authority."

Ultimatum Ignored

Southwestern leaders ignored an ultimatum from Nanking, it was reported, to withdraw their troops from Hunan province, which is attached to the Central Government.

Instead, the Canton leaders telegraphed Nanking saying the southern forces "are now entirely withdrawn from Hunan," the Japanese agency said.

"Nanking is now the aggressor threatening civil war," the message continued, according to the agency. "We urge the withdrawal of Nanking forces and designation of routes of march for the northern anti-Japanese expedition in the interests of national unity."

Ambassador Arrives

The agency reported the arrival of Shigeru Kawagoe, new Japanese Ambassador to China, at Nanking where he was reported to be considering what were termed important negotiations.

From three other Chinese cities came news of developments in the political and military situation, considered grave since the Canton Government urged a union with Nanking to march against what it called "Japanese aggression."

A Chinese customs cruiser, reports from Tientsin said, fired on a Japanese vessel off Tangku, wounding two of the crew and damaging the vessel.

An anti-Japanese demonstration in the Central railroad station at Shanghai was suppressed by Chinese troops.

Peiping was startled by the unexpected arrival of 3000 Japanese soldiers who paraded through the legation quarters. Japanese officers declined to discuss the troop movement but other sources said the soldiers came to Tungchow and Fengtai and were joining the Peiping garrison.

Steel Industry Faces Antitrust Action

(Continued from Page 1)

these four concerns admitted they quoted identical prices; and that they justified such identic prices by a resolution of the industry continuing in effect the provisions of its former NRA code covering the basing-point price system.

Bid prices, the commission report explained, are figured out according to an elaborate formula which all the companies use. They reported an instance where one bidder was 12 cents below his competitor on a $60,000 Government order for pipe because he used three decimal points in working out his price from the formula instead of two.

Challenged NRA

The Federal Trade Commission severely criticized NRA for its acceptance of the basing-point system in the steel industry code, to which NRA always retorted that the system has been in effect in the industry since before the commission was established and that the commission never questioned the practice in court during the years when the anti-trust laws were in full force.

The President's letter calling for prosecution of the industry read as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Attorney General:

"I am sending you herewith the report to the President by the Federal Trade Commission in relation to collusive bidding on steel-sheet piling.

"You will note that the Federal Trade Commission definitely finds the existence of collusion. In accordance with their recommendation, I am referring the whole matter to you for appropriate action.

Other Recommendations

"Please also note the further recommendations of the commission:

"(a) That the President request all purchasing officials of the Federal Government to collect and furnish evidence regarding instances where there has been collusive or identical bidding.

"(b) That the President give consideration to recommending legislation to the Congress to make existing unfair practices unlawful.

"Will you be good enough to prepare for me the necessary letters to purchasing agents to be sent out by me at once, and also to prepare a draft of recommendations to the Congress at its next session?

"Very sincerely yours,
"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Reich Will Execute Children's Kidnapers

BERLIN, June 22 (AP) — Reichsführer Adolf Hitler today decreed the death penalty for kidnapers.

He signed an order effective June 1 retroactively, specifying capital punishment for anyone found guilty of kidnaping a person less than 18 years old.

The decree defined kidnaping as "the abduction of a strange child by trickery, threat, or the application of force."

'Edward VIII' Will Chug Across English Meadows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 22—Almost any day now, good Englishmen may see "Edward VIII" pulling 20 tons or so across the countryside. But they will not be in the least surprised. This "Edward" is a locomotive.

The English King has just given his name to one of the most powerful engines in Britain, No. 6029 of the Great Western Railway. It has been the custom of the road for some time to name all of its locomotives of the "King" class for famed British monarchs.

The "Edward VIII" is an ultra-modern, four-cylinder engine, weighing 136 tons, and with a tractive power of 40,300 pounds. It will be used on such crack express trains as the Cornish Riviera Limited and the Bristolian.

Lithuania Picks First Parliament Since 1927 Coup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, June 22—Once again Lithuania has a Parliament.

The elections were held on June 9 and 10, and the results are now announced. So far as the Government is concerned, the actual results do not matter very much, since every candidate had official approval. But so far as individuals are concerned, there is jubilation—and the reverse. There were no less than 147 candidates and no more than 49 seats. Only 10 remain to be heard from, but they will not affect the general situation.

The elections were held by secret suffrage on the basis of the 1928 Constitution, and were the first to take place since parliamentary government was abolished in Lithuania in 1927.

Only Approved Candidates

Every citizen over the age of 24 had the right to vote and anyone over the age of 30 was eligible for election, provided his or her name was approved by the Council of Municipality of one of the eight electoral districts into which the country has been divided under the new electoral law promulgated in May.

"Although the Govenment's opponents made some attempts to boycott the elections, it is stated that 7 per cent of the electorate voted. This was despite the fact that only a handful of people went to polls in the Klaipeda district. In some parts of Lithuania percentage topped 90 per cent."

The reason given for requiring that names should be approved before candidates could stand for election is that in the "bad, old days," between 1919 and 1927, party strife deprived parliamentary institutions of all meaning. It is hoped now to bring about a state of affairs comparable to the one Macaulay imagined to have existed in the Rome of brave Horatius, about 500 B. C.:

"Then none were for the party,
Then all were for the State.
Then the great man helped the poor,
And the poor man loved the great."

One Woman on Ballot

Lists of approved candidates were drawn up in each electoral district and the voters marked a cross against the names of those they liked best.

There were 8 judges, 3 lawyers, 29 state officials, 1 ex-governor of Klaipeda, several priests and 1 woman among the 147 from whom electors were entitled to make a choice. Those elected included the Minister of Interior, the mayor of Kaunas and the Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance.

According to the Constitution, the terms of the new Parliament, or Seimas, is five years. Normally the deputies assemble twice a year on the first Tuesday in February and the first Tuesday in September. Sessions are not allowed to last longer than three months.

No Legislative Power

Laws are drafted by the Cabinet and approved by the Seimas which has no power to initiate legislation on its own account.

The Constitution lays down, however, that the Cabinet must have the confidence of the Seimas. As the Seimas under existing arrangements has to have the confidence of the Cabinet, this particular provision of the Constitution is expected to present no serious problem.

France Settles Toward Normalcy As Strikes End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 22—Despite several minor riots in Paris and the provinces this week end, resulting from effervescence over the dissolution of the "Fascist leagues," France moved rapidly back toward normalcy today.

More than 25,000 strikers returned to work as department stores reopened here, ending an occupation which lasted 17 days.

Government Arbitration

The successful settlement of this strike is hailed as a signal that the last stage of the general strike movement has finally been reached. A serious extension recorded over the week end was the "walkout" of dockers in various ports, but the authorities anticipate an early agreement in this and the other remaining labor conflicts.

Government arbitration finally settled the department store strike after an absolute deadlock had been registered by employers and workers.

As in other cases of Government arbitration, the strikers obtained entire satisfaction. Salaries are to be increased by from 5 to 25 per cent. The minimum wage for salesmen is fixed at 800, and for saleswomen at 750 francs a month, while the minimum for other classes of workers in stores is put at 675 francs a month.

Clashes in Paris occurred when members of the Fiery Cross and other leagues, which have been dissolved, paraded along the boulevards wearing tricolor emblems and shouting the nationalist byword: "France for the French." Scores of arrests were made but the prisoners were soon released. Brawls occurred when some League members resisted arrest and also when venders of rival newspapers clashed.

Protest Against Exaggeration

The Government has issued a statement protesting against exaggerated accounts of conditions in France which have appeared in a few British papers.

It is only fair to emphasize that the sporadic disorders which have occurred, while important as symptoms of significant social changes now under way, have not been of the nature to trouble tourists or to cause anything more than slight inconvenience at most to visitors.

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M.277.—Coloured Irish linen Bedspreads, dainty hemstitched design. Single bed size. Special Sale Price, each, 9/11. Double bed size, each, 13/6. Colours: Blue, gold, rose, green.
HEMMED COTTON SHEETS
M.275.—Hemmed cotton Sheets at special sale prices. Size, 2 by 3 yards, 8/11, 10/6, 13/11. Size, 2½ by 3 yards, per pair, 11/9, 17/11, 21/9.
50 PAIRS ONLY
M.276.—Fifty pairs only. Pure Irish linen Hemstitched Sheets, reduced 10/- per pair. Size 72 by 3¼. Usual Price 39/6. Special Sale Price, per pair, 29/6. Size, 90 by 3¼. Usual Price, 52/6. Special Sale Price, per pair, 42/-.
M.279.—Special sale offer of Old Bleach pure Irish linen Pillow Cases. Size, 20 by 30 in. Plain hemmed, each 2/11½. Size, 22 by 32 in., each, 3/6. Superior quality hemstitched. Size, 20 by 30, each 3/11. Size, 22 by 32 in., each, 4/11.
COLOURED H. S. IRISH LINEN SHEETS
M.281.—Coloured H. S. Irish linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, greatly reduced for this sale. Sets, comprising 1 pair of sheets, size 72 by 3¼, and 2 pillow cases, size 20 by 30 in. Usual price, 55/9. Sale Price, per set, 49/6. And for double beds, 1 pair sheets, size, 90 by 3¼, and 2 pillow cases, size 20 by 30 in. Usual price 69/6. Sale Price, per set, 63/-. Colours: Blue, green, gold, peach and pink.
LAPWRAPS
M.242.—Attractive sale offer in Lapwraps, can be used as a rug or a cape, in all-wool tweed, with two generous pockets, combining comfort and convenience. In black/white, navy/white, brown, green and gold. Three-tone dogtooth check effects. Usual price 2½ gns. Special Sale Price, each 39/6
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Colorado Marks End of Toll On Pikes Peak Road

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 22—This unusually placid city at the foot of the Rockies today prepared for more excitement than it has witnessed since the gold rush days of '59. This next week end the Pikes Peak region will formally celebrate the opening of the famous Pikes Peak auto highway as a free road.

Indians and cowboys from the plains will be here as well as miners from the hills. Bands will play and in observance of the occasion—which local residents believe will give the region quite an impetus as a tourist resort—some 500 young men have been letting their beards grow. This ample hirsute adornment, they believe, will add to the color of the festivities and lend realism to the oldtime western costumes they plan to wear.

Built by Private Funds

The Pikes Peak auto highway was constructed by a company of Colorado Springs business men, including Spencer Penrose, Charles M. MacNeil and William A. Otis. It cost, according to Mr. Penrose, $283,000. It was opened to the public as a toll road (the charge being $2 a person) on Aug. 1, 1916.

As explained by Mr. Penrose, the original permit to build the road was obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture in 1915, and ran for a period of 50 years. It was provided, however, that upon the demand of the Secretary of Agriculture the permit would be surrendered at the end of the first 15-year period or at intervals of five years thereafter on the condition that the highway company was paid a reasonable physical value for the road.

U. S. Lacked Funds

In 1927, Mr. Penrose explains, negotiations were entered into between the forestry service of the Department of Agriculture and the highway company. It developed that the department had no funds with which to pay for the road, so an agreement was made whereby the company retained the road and collected a toll until the end of 1935.

This period having passed, and the stockholders having regained the money they had invested, the majority were willing to deed the road over without remuneration, so that it might attract more visitors to this area.

Snow was only recently removed from some of the higher reaches of the highway and road crews have been busy making the usual spring repairs, so that those visiting the peak for the celebration will find an enjoyable trip awaiting them.

34,000 Paid Tolls

In previous years, during the height of the summer tourist season, an average of some 300 persons a day have paid the toll and ascended the peak. Last year, considered only a fair one from the standpoint of number of tourists, tolls were collected from 34,000.

The highway is 18 miles long and has an average grade of 7 per cent. It was laid out by Charles J. Toner, a Denver engineer. Particular care was given to make the many turns wide and reassuring to drivers unfamiliar with mountains. While the usual driver will require about two hours to make the ascent, the trip has been made by racers at a mile-a-minute clip.

Not Highest Peak

Pikes Peak is probably the most famous of all the Rocky Mountains, although it is not the highest and is, as a matter of fact, only one of some 42 peaks in Colorado which are more than 14,000 feet in height. Pikes Peak is, however, set off from the rest of high ranges and appears in the front line of mountains so that it looms more prominently against the sky than do most of its compeers.

Zebulon Pike is credited with being the first white man to see it. He arrived on the scene in 1806. Pike himself did not climb the peak. In fact, he thought it impossible to reach the summit.

The peak was known variously as "Snowy Mountain," "Rock Mountain," and "White Mountain" until it was finally scaled at an unknown date by a pioneer named James. It then bore his name for some 25 years.

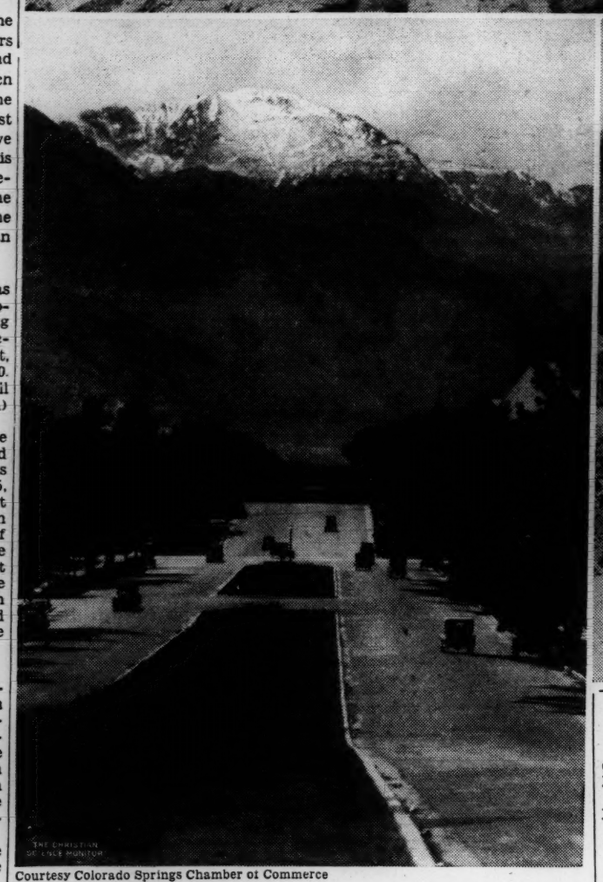
Center of Gold Rush

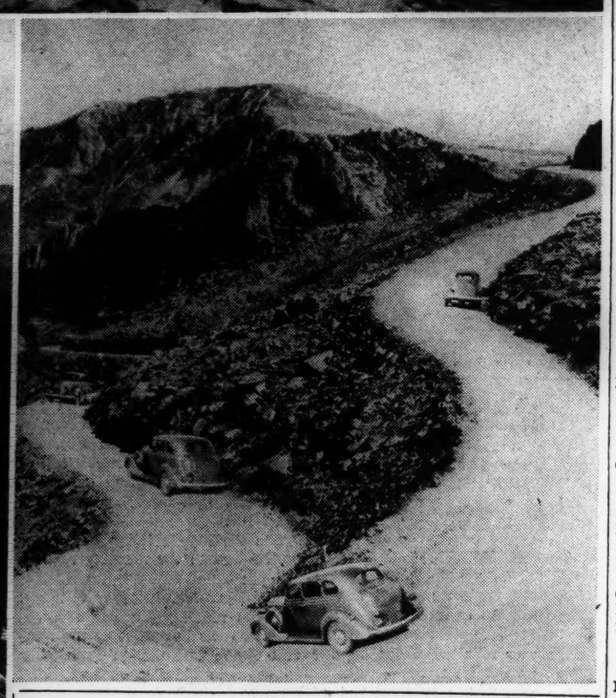
When gold was dicovered in Colorado in 1859, Pikes Peak gained its present name and became the landmark for which transprairie wagon trains headed. Many an old prairie schooner bore the legend "Pikes Peak or Bust" on its billowing sides.

It was during this period that the peak was first scaled by a woman, the honor going to a Mrs. Holmes of Lawrence, Kan.

In 1873 a carriage road was built up the peak, and this was followed in 1890 by the steam cog road, which is still in popular use.

Motoring Up Pikes Peak Is Free Now





Courtesy Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce

Welcome News to Tourists in the Rockies

The Summit House on Pikes Peak and the Cog Railway Are Shown in the Upper Picture. Lower Left—Pikes Peak From the East Entrance to the City of Colorado Springs. Lower Right—Pikes Peak Auto Highway Now a Free Road

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Congress Adjourns; Sets Spending Mark

(Continued from Page 1)

than those necessary for amortization.

In addition, the Senate under its other powers:

Ratified the 1936 Naval Limitation Treaty.

Held an impeachment trial and removed from office Federal Judge Halstead L. Ritter of Florida.

Defeated Measures

Major defeats of the sessions of the session included:

Inflation—Frazier-Lemke inflation bill for easy refinancing of farm mortgages.

Coal—A new Guffey bill to authorize coal operators to fix prices, but abandoning labor sections of previous act ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Housing — The Wagner-Ellenbogen bill to launch a permanent program of loans and grants to local authorities for low-cost housing and slum clearance.

Pure Food and Drugs—The so-called Tugwell bill to expand the government's power to prosecute and punish those who adulterate, misbrand or falsely advertise food, drugs and cosmetics.

Alien Deportation—A group of bills recommended by the Department of Labor to speed the deportation of alien criminals, and permit leniency toward law-abiding aliens, particularly those having citizen relatives.

Other Bills Defeated

Squeezed out also in the last moment rush was the Pure Food and Drug Bill which Rexford Guy Tugwell has been pushing ever since he joined the New Deal, the Wagner low-cost housing program and important alien deportation measures intended to speed the departure of criminals but permit more leniency to the law abiding.

The final hours, embittered by three filibuster threats—two of them successful in achieving their purposes—concluded a five and a half month session notable primarily for the hurried patching of New Deal wrecks on the Supreme Court reefs and for spending, including the $2,000,000,000 soldiers' bonus.

$20,000,000,000 Congress

Already the 74th Congress is being termed "the 20 billion dollar Congress"—a figure which refers to the spending of both sessions. Including the bonus, this last session just concluded spent $9,716,430,863 while the first session of the Congress spent $9,579,756,510 or a total for the two not far short of the 20 billion mark, a peacetime record in American history.

Its legislative record also carries a strong reform flavor — evidence that this aspect of the New Deal still commands strength in Congress. Although pure food and drug legislation failed, there was further regulation of grain exchanges, a ban on strike-breakers, neutrality, rural electrification and many other lesser measures all representing that element in the New Deal which believes that the economic and social system of the United States is still in need of considerable alteration.

In the line of measures to remedy Supreme Court decisions was the soil conservation program to replace AAA, a strengthening of the Labor Relations Act as a substitute for labor features of NRA and the unsuccessful attempt to replace the Guffey Coal Act.

Politics were standing on the sidelines during the closing hours when that last-named measure went down to defeat. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, had insisted on its enactment. Leading the filibuster against it was the youthful Senator Holt whom Mr. Lewis not so long ago helped into the Senate. Mr. Lewis sat in the gallery listening to every word which spelled a new alignment of forces in the coal regions and perhaps throughout the country. The bill was intended to strengthen the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania.

First filibuster attempt of the closing day failed. It was against the tax bill, but lacked the determination necessary for success. Second, was the refusal of a Senate group to permit passage of a $26,000,000 air mail payment appropriation until the House had approved the new ship subsidy bill. The House protested against "blackjacking methods"—but passed the subsidy bill by 225 to 21 votes. Third filibuster destroyed the Guffey bill when Senator Holt announced he would talk until dawn if necessary.

Contract Bill Passed

Congress left a dynamite-laden problem in the President's lap in the form of the Walsh-Healy government contracts bill. Its passage on the last day was a fluke. The conservative opposition was caught asleep at the switch and realized it had been passed only after it was too late. Chances are it would have been defeated on a record vote. But it was slipped through and the President must now decide whether to sign an act which would require prevailing wages, a 40-hour week, ban on child labor and observance of high sanitary and safety standards on all government contract work.

The navy department particularly, is up in arms againsst the measure, claiming that if signed by the President it may make it impossible to build any more warships. They point out that approximately 4000 industries and trades are involved in the building of a battleship and that undoubtedly many of them, for whom government contracts represent a small portion of their business, will refuse to comply. They fear this will make it impossible for them to procure certain products which they must have to build a ship.

Labor Wants It

On the other hand the bill represents something labor considers extremely important. To veto it would be a severe blow at forces which President Roosevelt is relying heavily upon to assure his re-election.

One of the most important actions of the Congress was the ship subsidy bill. It represents the aftermath of long Senate investigations of mail contracts and is intended to take politics out of government's relations with the merchant marine as well as to bring about reforms in the administering of subsidies. An independent nonpartisan agency, to be known as the Maritime Authority, is to be set up which will take over from the post office the administering of subseidies which the future will be in the form of construction and operating differential subsidy payments. Residual authority is vested in this agency to build and operate ships necessary to maintain an American merchane marine in the event private initiative fails to do so.

Passage of the bill is expected to end the long controversy over construction of a new American passenger liner to replace the Leviathan. With the uncertainty as to the future of ships subsidies removed by the act, it is believed that all American ship lines will now go ahead with plans for expansion and new construction. They have been virtually marking time for several years because of this uncertainty.

Hindenburg Slips Again to Lakehurst

(Continued from Page 1)

a fable than a structural thing of duralumin and steel, slid through the sky over the turrets and minarets of the city.

Her motors, which had to pit themselves against head winds through yesterday, sounded with only the smooth fluted purr of some jungle thing in the muted dimness of that hour before breaking day. She was like an ellipse of smoky lights traveling effortlessly on the upper air.

Each time the Hindenburg slips through the sky to her American terminal she is a fresh drama played on a limitless stage. For a long while to come probably she will seem to be a little unreal—even to those who travel aboard her.

She is man's newest instance of "the incredible which we want to believe." And, seen in the dark, starred skies before a great city is awake, she is one of the few things in our day which can still, in the very moment of seeing, remain like a dream.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. As it is easy to work crypts when only small words are used, try this and see how fast you can do it.
2. 3 times 37 gives 111; 6 times 37 gives 222; 9 times gives 333, and so on up to 27 times 37 gives 999.
3. Rice, Rile, Mile, Male, Sale, Salt.
4. Appraised, Disappear.
5. Nowhere. Now here.

Powers Weigh Turks' Arming Straits

(Continued from Page 1)

on this subject was struck with Turkey, which thereupon played its part with Russia in influencing the British decision to abandon sanctions. This is somewhat paradoxical in that it was the menace of Turco-Italian hostility, which gave Turkey a chance to make her demands.

Sea Outlet for Bulgaria

Bulgaria is pressing for such further revision as is necessary to give her a promised outlet on the Aegean Sea. Greece and Yugoslavia are naturally won over.

Roumania is increasingly friendly with Russia which will in reality be the chief beneficiary of remilitarization of the Straits and looked askance at provision for free passage for foreign warships into the Black Sea.

Mediterranean Pact

It is understood that a Mediterranean pact in which there is no desire to exclude Italy will be a logical sequel to the present revision. This pact already exists in embryo in the shape of pledges given by the Mediterranean powers of mutual support on the occasion of the Ethiopian conflict.

It is believed it is already fashioned in more permanent form and that Italy will join Britain and the other Mediterranean powers.

It is therefore apparent that the Mediterranean rather than the Black Sea is the principal preoccupation of most of the powers assembled here for a deep diplomatic game.

If the Dardanelles are conspicuous on the public stage, private conversations in the wings are about security in the eastern Mediterranean which is essential for Britain as shown by the proposed fortification of Cyprus and other points in the Near East.

Before the conference is concluded it is expected that the spotlight will be turned on this highly important subject.

Islands Also Demilitarized

According to the Treaty of Lausanne and the conventions which were signed on July 24, 1923, ratified by the Turkish Grand National Assembly on Aug. 23 of the same year, and coming into force by August of the following year, zones of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus were demilitarized, subject to the right of Turkey to maintain a garrison at Constantinople.

The Imbros, Tenedos, and Rabbit Islands, as well as islands in the Marmara Sea were likewise demilitarized. It is curious, in view of the rapid development of avaition, that the right of Turkey to fly airplanes over these areas was reserved.

On a number of occasions Dr. Rustu Aras, the Turkish Foreign Minister, has put forward the claim of Turkey to unrestricted sovereignty. Indeed he has not allowed any opportunity of raising the matter to escape him. Yet hitherto he has been careful to intimate that he was not urging an immediate solution of a problem not regarded as acute.

Chose Opportune Time

It was not until Italy began the war in Ethiopia, and the League of Nations applied sanctions, and the British Government called on Mediterranean powers, including Turkey, for mutual assistance in the event of conflict caused by League action, that Turkey decided the time had come to rid itself of the disability imposed upon it by the British and other powers.

It was greatly helped by the German repudiation of the clauses of the Versailles Treaty which ordain the demilitarization of the Rhineland, and by the Austrian denunciation, in effect if not in form, of the military clauses of the Saint-Germain Treaty.

Close Ally of Russia

It is obvious that with this general movement for the obliteration of restrictions on military freedom, it would be difficult to keep Turkey under restraint. Turkey is on good terms with the Balkan states and with the Little Entente.

It is a close ally of Russia; it enjoys good relations with Great Britain and France; it has made it known that if it has participated in sanctions against Italy it has not been animated by hostility. To refuse its request was, from the beginning, seen to be difficult, despite secret misgivings in some quarters.

Used Correct Method

A strong argument in favor of Turkey was the fact that it did not act unilaterally as did Germany and Austria. Since nothing was done to prevent these countries from shattering their military servitudes, it was hardly possible to reply in the negative to Turkey's polite demand.

A good deal of emphasis was laid on the method which Turkey adopted. It behaved correctly, and there are excellent reasons why a country which behaves correctly should not be placed at a disadvantage. It is necessary to show that treaties are open to revision and need not be broken.

Revision of Treaties

On the other hand, those countries in central Europe which have been insistent on the maintenance of the status quo and have hitherto resented any attempt to make Article XIX of the Covenant operative, were somewhat disturbed at the precedent.

(It is provided in Article 19 that: "The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.")

Apparently, however, Turkey was able to reassure Roumania and other members of the Little Entente, while Russia was naturally a supporter of Turkey.

Increase in Armaments

The attitude of France was neutral. Doubts arose in Great Britain and in Italy, which are both preoccupied with the situation in the Mediterranean. Italy is concerned with its security. Great Britain, in other days, would have been opposed, but it is felt that there have been changes which make the refortification of the Dardanelles less inconvenient than it would have been a few years ago.

The arguments which Turkey puts forward are undoubtedly strong. It points out that when it consented to demilitarization Europe was hopeful of a general agreement on disarmament. Since then there has been an increase in armaments and the political atmosphere of Europe has become clouded. While there is a remarkable improvement in the Black Sea, the Mediterranean is now troubled.

Preparing for Defense

In these conditions Turkey believes itself exposed to danger in a vulnerable point. The guarantees which it had a right to depend upon are uncertain. Particularly has it become evident that the mechanism of collective security works too slowly.

In its note to the powers, Turkey is critical of the working of the Covenant of the League of Nations, while the aid of the great powers is more problematical. Everybody is aware that if war comes it may come suddenly and without any formal declaration.

It is proper, therefore, says Turkey, to take steps to secure national integrity. Although Turkey is sincerely attached to the cause of peace, it must be prepared to defend itself in the new circumstances that have unquestionably arisen.

Guarantees Weakened

It should be remarked that Article 18 of the Convention regarding the freedom of the Straits provides that if a violation of the freedom of passage, a sudden attack or some act or threat of war should imperil navigation in the Straits, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan, in particular, would act in accordance with a decision of the Council of the League.

Today, after the Ethiopian experience, the departure of Japan from the League, the peculiar position of Italy, and perhaps the differences that have arisen between Great Britain and France in the interpretation of their duties, the guarantees are singularly diminished in value.

Some Russian Control

The faculty that was given to the powers to send fleets equal to that of Russia into the Black Sea has naturally become extremely distasteful to the Soviet. The efforts of imperial Russia were always directed to the control, if not the possession, of the Straits, and to parry any attack from the south.

The present regime of the Straits registers the defeat of this Russian policy. But the Soviet concluded with Turkey an alliance which enabled Russia to recover some control. Yet this control is judged insufficient from the Russian as well as the Turkish viewpoint. If Turkey is accorded the right to refortify the Straits, undoubtedly Russia will be sheltered behind Turkish fortresses.

Roads and Railways Built

Not very long ago both France and Great Britain would have been alarmed at the possibility of giving such an advantage to Russia—for an advantage it will be, if not immediately, at any rate at some date in the future. Assuming that Turkey and Russia remain allies, and the Russian fleet is increased, that fleet can enter the Mediterranean freely, and can retire into the Black Sea with safety.

On the British side questions have been asked. What guarantees can Turkey, in its turn, give for the preservation of free navigation through the Straits? What fortifications will Turkey erect? As a matter of fact, Turkey has already built railways and roads of a strategic character, besides military works close by.

It would appear that Britain is far less disturbed about the policy of Moscow than the policy of Rome, and is particularly interested in the eastern Mediterranean. With Turkey its relations are now friendly—which was hardly the case a few years ago.

The recent negotiations for cooperation against an aggressor in the event of an unprovoked attack in the Mediterranean have strengthened the claims of Turkey at the same time as they have served to reassure Great Britain. The Turco-British antagonism of the great war, intensified by the Greco-Turkish war, has now been eradicated.

Turkey has made a rapprochement with Greece, has helped to form the Balkan entente, has entered the League of Nations, and has renewed confident relations with Great Britain, while joining hands with Russia.

Diplomatic Skill Shown

These remarkable results are due to patient and enlightened diplomatic skill. Perhaps, however, there would not have been such speedy developments had it not been for the unfortunate sentiments which were provoked between Great Britain and Italy.

The Dardanelles symbolize the struggle of the great powers in the Near East. The present problem, however it is solved, will raise other problems. It is, for example, already apparent that Bulgaria, which did not adhere to the Balkan Pact, is considering the advancement of its demand for an exit on the Aegean Sea. Bulgaria and Greece are not in accord as to the stipulations of the Neuilly Treaty. There is also the demilitarized zone on both sides of the Turkish frontier facing Thrace.

Grecian Fortifications

Greece is contemplating the fortification of such islands as Lemos, Chios and Mytelene. There is nothing to prevent the fortification of Corfu, which occupies a strategic position.

In short, the negotiations on the remilitarization of the Dardanelles must logically lead to a general consideration of the whole position in this eastern region.

Vital interests of Great Britain, Russia, Greece, Yugoslavia and Italy are involved. France and Roumania are closely concerned. Bulgaria is ready to put forward its demands for fairer treatment. As for Japan, though it lies on the other side of the world, its uncertain relations with Russia make it an enigmatic observer.

Italy Disputes Reasons For Turkey's Demands

ROME, June 22 (AP)—Well-informed sources said today that any decision taken at the present Montreux conference without Italy's consent would not be accepted by Italy.

These sources pointed out the principal reason Turkey gave for calling the conference—namely her fear of war on the Mediterranean owing to the Italo-Ethiopian conflict—was not well founded because of Premier Mussolini's declaration that the Ethiopian conflict would be limited to Africa.

The authoritative newspaper Giornale d'Italia said Italy occupied first place in the traffic through the straits which Turkey wished to fortify and therefore "is zealous to keep free from every entanglement on this highway, the opening of which during the World War cost her so many sacrifices."

British Army Plane Crashes to Deck Of France's Normandie

GOSPORT, Eng., June 22 (AP)—A Royal Air Force bombing plane crashed on the deck of the S. S. Normandie today. No one was hurt.

The freak accident occurred while the ship was in Cowes Roads, disembarking its passengers from New York.

The plane was being flown by Lieut. G. K. Horsey.

As Horsey piloted the bomber over the big French liner, it struck the stay of a mast, then fell on the deck across the bows of the ocean vessel.

The pilot, shaken up, went ashore, leaving his airplane on the deck of the Normandie which steamed off for Le Havre still carrying its unexpected cargo.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Holiday Island

By Margaret Gibbs

Chapter Two

The toys—Billy, the clown; Geraldine, the best doll; Thomas, the tin soldier; Emily, the rag doll, and Albert, the wooden duck—were so tired of staying in the cupboard in the attic, where they were put when the children outgrew them, that they decided to go off on an adventure. So into a toy airplane they climbed, after packing a few things to start housekeeping with, and flew away. They came down on an island in a lake, which they named Holiday Island, and found a large cave and two small ones to live in.

"IT'S a pity there isn't a door to this cave," began Thomas.

"Oh, Thomas," cried Geraldine and Billy in a breath, "caves don't have doors."

Already the toys had been three days on Holiday Island, and were having a fine time, picnicking, bathing, and playing games. This was their third evening; supper was over; Albert had gone off to his nest by the waterside, and the others were having a last chat round the fire before turning in.

"I didn't say caves have doors," persisted Thomas. "I only said it was a pity this cave hadn't one. Anybody could come in at night—"

"I don't suppose they will, though," said Emily, comfortably.

"All the same," struck in Billy, "we ought to have some protection, now I come to think of it. I know! We'll build a barricade of saucepans and kettles and things across the entrance, then, if anyone comes prowling around, they will knock it down and wake us up. Come on, let's do it now!"

"It was my idea, really," Thomas reminded them, as they set to work.

Albert Feels Lonely

"There!" exclaimed Billy, when the barricade was finished, "I should like to see anyone come in without our knowing it!"

Some hours later Albert woke and peered timidly over the edge of his nest by the waterside.

"If a fowl were not awfully brave, a fowl might feel rather lonely here," he remarked to the night. "I wonder if the others have noticed what a lonely sort of island it is—oh!"

Something went "crick" in the wood behind him. Albert sprang out of his nest and scuttled off up to the cave as fast as he could. In he dashed, when—crash! bang! clatter! thousands of hard, sharp-edged things seemed to hit him at once.

At the first crash Billy sprang up.

"It's the barricade!" he yelled. "Come on, Thomas!"

Together they dashed into the outer cave. Something was struggling among the pots and pans. Billy and Thomas hurled themselves upon it.

"I've got its leg!" shouted Thomas.

"I've got the head end," panted Billy. "Hold on. It's fighting. Don't let it go."

Suddenly Emily appeared, carrying a light. The rays fell upon the struggling group.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Billy and Thomas, falling apart, "it's only Albert!"

"Only Albert!" exclaimed the little duck, indignantly. "I come up here, just to mention that this seems a lonely sort of island, and first I fall over a lot of kettles and things, and then you set on me—"

Supper and Then Bed

"But why didn't you say it was you?" demanded Billy.

"How could I when you were holding my beak?"

"Never mind, Albert," put in Emily, who had become the mother of the party, "there is no harm done, really, and it was quite an accident. You see, we built a barricade to keep out intruders, and Billy and Thomas took you for one. Now be a good little bird and don't make any more fuss, and we'll all have another little supper to calm us down."

By that time Geraldine had joined them, so they sat down together to chocolate biscuits and ginger beer, and soon afterwards they were all fast asleep again, with Albert tucked in between Billy and Thomas.

Billy was up first next morning, and was just going down to the shore, when he noticed something.

"I say, everyone," he cried, "come and look."

"Where? What is it?" clamored the others, rushing out. Billy pointed to the ground just outside the cave.

"Footprints," he said.

"They must be Albert's," said Emily.

"No," said Billy, "these are strange ones. Some animal has been prowling around the cave. Thomas, you and I must track it to it's lair—"

"After breakfast," Emily broke in, firmly. "Come along, it's quite ready."

A Search Party

As soon as breakfast was over Thomas and Billy set off, promising to be back by dinner time. But the morning passed, dinner was ready and waiting, and still there was no sign of them.

"We must go and look for them," said Emily, at last.

Leaving the dinner to keep hot, Emily, Geraldine, and Albert set off. They had been following the strange footprints for some time when suddenly Emily cried, "Ssh!" and drew the other two down behind a bush.

Peeping through the leaves, they saw Billy and Thomas perched high in a tree, while beneath it, dancing round and round on his hind legs, was a small brown animal.

"It's a Teddy Bear," gasped Geraldine, "a wild one."

"What shall we do?" whispered Albert.

"Come with me," answered Emily, and led them back to the cave.

"We must get that bear away from the tree," she explained, "so that the others can escape. Evidently he chased them up there."

Emily Braves the Bear

She took from their stores a jar marked "honey" and a piece of string. Then, telling Geraldine and Albert to stay in the cave, she made her way back to the bush behind which she and the other two had hidden.

Everything was as before. Emily tied one end of the string she had brought round the honey jar, unscrewed the cap and laid the jar on its side on the ground. Then, with a long stick she gently pushed it toward the bear, and waited.

Presently the bear smelt the honey. He turned, saw the jar, and sprang toward it. As he did so Emily pulled the string and the jar rolled out of reach. The bear followed it, and again Emily pulled, and in this way led the bear further and further from the tree, until Billy and Thomas scrambled down and made off in another direction. Then she dropped the string, and let the little bear have his honey.

When the jar was quite empty he looked up to find Emily standing beside him.

"Are you really a wild Teddy Bear?" she asked, smiling. "You don't look very fierce."

"No, I suppose I don't," replied the bear. "I came from a grand shop, and was given to some children, but they left me behind one day when they came here for a picnic. So I just went wild."

Company to Dinner

"But why did you chase Billy and Thomas?" asked Emily.

"I didn't mean to," said Teddy. "I ran after them to make friends, but they rushed away and climbed up that tree."

"They didn't understand," said Emily. "You must come with me now and make friends with all of them."

"Please," said the little Bear, putting his paw into her hand.

Meanwhile Billy and Thomas had reached the cave in safety, where they found Geraldine and Albert awaiting them. They could hardly believe it when Emily appeared, leading the Teddy Bear by the paw.

"It's all right," she called, "he's a friend."

Then what a lot of laughing, talking and explaining there was, until at last Emily said they really must have dinner, or it would be quite spoiled.

"Teddy Bear can stay to dinner, can't he?" asked Billy, as they all trooped into the cave.

"Certainly," agreed Emily. "Find him a place, Billy, while I dish up."

"So it really was you who made the footprints?" said Billy, as he found their guest a seat.

"Yes," replied Teddy. "I wanted to come in, but I didn't like to."

"You can come in whenever you want to, now," said Geraldine. "You can stay with us, if you like—can't he, everyone?"

"Oh yes, do!" chorused the others, eagerly. All but Albert; he said nothing, but stared at his plate.

"What's the matter, Albert?" inquired Emily, looking at him curiously.

"Nothing," he muttered.

But Emily was not satisfied. Something, she felt sure, was wrong with Albert.

(To be continued next Monday)

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Woodchuck Bowed Over His Puzzle Again: *A Drawing by Maurice Day*

The Blue Tie

A Chimney Farm Story

***Told by* Henry Beston**

ONE day Jimmy the Chipmunk found in the woods a blue tie. It was of the most beautiful color he had ever seen, and he loved it immediately, but it had a hole torn in one end. So he took it to the tailor, who was a spider.

The spider handled it carefully.

"A beautiful piece of goods, Mr. Chipmunk," he said. "I don't know when I ever handled a finer. But it needs a patch where that big three-cornered tear is, and I haven't anything that would match."

Everything that the spider said made Jimmy admire the tie more and more, so putting it in his pocket, he set out to find a piece of cloth to match it.

But north or south, east or west, he could find nothing of that beautiful blue. So at last he went to see the wise woodchuck.

He found him on the terrace in front of his hole doing a picture puzzle. He looked up long enough to nod to Jimmy and then bowed over his puzzle again.

The Wise Woodchuck

"I came to ask you where I could find a match for this tie," said Jimmy. But the woodchuck only moved a piece of cardboard into the wrong place and then took it out, sighing and shaking his head. Then he tried another piece, but that was wrong, too.

Jimmy, who had very sharp little eyes, saw just the piece that would fit and put out his little paw and put it into its proper place.

The woodchuck got up and danced a jig.

"I've been hunting for that piece for a month," he exclaimed delightedly. "Now, let me see, didn't you ask me a question?"

So Jimmy repeated his question, and the woodchuck thought for a long time.

"Beyond the mountain," he said at last, "there is a tree that is the highest tree in the world. I should think that you could see everything from that tree; though I, of course, could never climb it myself."

So Jimmy the chipmunk thanked the woodchuck and set out.

Jimmy Climbed to the Sky

First he had to climb the mountain, and that was a very hard thing for a little chipmunk. But on the other side, in the middle of a plain, he saw the great tree, so high that the clouds were all caught among its branches and its top towered far, far out of sight.

Tightening his belt, Jimmy began climbing. He climbed for days and days and who knows what would have happened if the tree had not been a nut tree. As it was, poor little Jimmy could have something to eat whenever he became too exhausted, and every night he slept in a crotch of a branch, with one paw in his pocket to make sure that the precious tie was safe.

At last he came to the top, and there was a green room made of boughs and people were having tea in it. They were very surprised at seeing a chipmunk you may be sure, but Jimmy told them all his story and showed them his tie.

"Oh, that is easily mended," said one of the nice people, "and since you have been so very brave, the least we can do is to help you," and drawing a pair of scissors from his pocket, he snipped out a good piece of sky and handed it to Jimmy.

The Spider Sewed

The way down the tree seemed short indeed, and as fast as his four legs could carry him Jimmy ran over the mountain and to the spider, who mended his tie with six needles at once, so it was done in a minute.

The match was so perfect that even a chipmunk could not have told that there had ever been a tear in the tie. Only at night the patch turned dark and there were stars in it.

G for Goose Girl

ONCE upon a time there was a goose girl who was really a princess in disguise, but nobody knew that, not even the Prince she was to marry. Thinking the quiet girl in her simple clothes was a waiting-maid, he told his servants to send her into the fields to mind the geese.

Sometimes the goose girl felt sad, for she had no friends but the geese and her faithful pony. But one day the Prince happened to be walking in the fields, and heard the pony say to its mistress: "Be patient, sweet bride." So he began to inquire who the goose girl was; and when he found that she was a princess he was very glad, and taking her back to the Palace he married her.

Who Shall Be "It"?

"WHO shall be 'it'?" Jane asked when they had at last decided to play Blind Man's Buff. "Let's say 'eeny - meeny - miney - mo,'" Jacky said. Just then Grandma Bates laid down her knitting and asked, "Why don't you say, 'Make a Muffin' sometimes, for a change?"

"Whatever is 'Make a Muffin?' Grandma?" Billy asked.

"That's what we used to use sometimes when I was a youngster and someone had to be it."

"Do tell us how it goes, Grandma," Jane begged.

"Come up on the porch and stand around me, then," Grandma said. And when they were all there she said, as she tagged them off:

"Make a muffin, bake a muffin,
Take a muffin, tit.
Tag a muffin, rag-a-muffin,
You—are—it."

Madge was it, and she said, "Oh, I think that's fine. Do you know any more, Grandma?"

"Well, now," said Grandma, "that was the one girls used the most and I suppose that's why I remembered it best, but there was one boys used, too. Let me see if I can remember it. Are you ready?"

"All ready," said Peter.

"Then here we go!" And this time she tagged them off with:

"Pifferty-pafferty, play in the sun,
Differty-dafferty, day is soon done,
Lifferty-lafferty, fill it with fun,
Kifferty-kafferty, you are the one."

This time Billy was it, and off they went to play.

In an Old House

There are great big stains on my bedroom wall,
But they're no worry to me at all.
And in the ceiling a long, long crack
I see every time I lie on my back.
The stains look like people of every strange kind;
Some Chinese, their pigtails a-flying behind—
Fine ladies, with hair piled high on their heads,
Babies, little and fat, rolling out of their beds.
The crack's getting big. In a fortnight or two,
I'm expecting a fairy will find her way through.

MARJORIE KNAPP

A School for Foals

NOT only are children sent to school in Hungary, but young horses, too. Why, it is asked, should not the foals that live on the great Hungarian plains be taught manners at an early age when boys and girls have to sit at their desks all day?

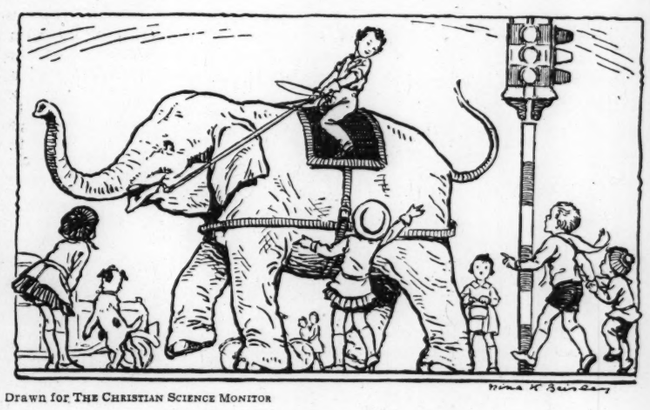
So a little school for these wild young horses has been opened near Debrecen, consisting of a large field surrounded by hedges, and provided with jumps for the "scholars" that are progressing in their education.

The foals are apt pupils, and although their school has only been going on for a short time, have already learned how to step as they should, and are quickly getting used to drawing little carts—very light ones at first.

So successful is the training that many people want to buy these well-behaved horses, but their teachers say they must not leave the school before they have completed a course lasting between two and three years.

Answers to "Find the Words" Puzzle

Meat, Mate, Team.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ebeneezer Elephant

I wish I had an elephant,
I would so love an elephant,
A little baby real live one,
To have to stay with me.
Not any of the pets I've had
Could ever make me half so glad;
An elephant would be such fun
To have to play with me.

I'd call him Ebeneezer,
I would like Ebeneezer,
I'd be so very kind to him
And he'd be kind to me.
When riding through the streets I'd go,
The boys and girls would shout out "Ho!
"Can I come riding with you, Jim?
"There's heaps of room for three!"

I wish I had an elephant,
An Ebeneezer elephant,
I'd love to watch him have his drink
And eat up all his hay.
I'd ride him like a circus clown,
And with his trunk he'd lift me down.
Oh! Ebeneezer, don't you think
You'd like to come and stay?

MARY C. HALL

CAMPS FOR BOYS

SINGING RIDGE
300-Acre Camp for Boys in historic Putnam County, 43 miles from New York
Season July 4-August 29
Pre-season Month of June
Post-season Month of September
Comprehensive Program — Understanding Leadership. Send for folder to Allan Dewey, R. F. D. # 2, Peekskill, New York
(Monitor Advertising Exclusively)

TOSEBO CAMP For Boys
25th year. Portage Lake, Michigan. Boys 6 to 16 live amidst HARMONY ideals. "Sea Scouts." Boat Building. Swimming Instruction. Sports. Moderate fee includes Trips and Horseback riding. For CATALOG address—Roger Hill, Todd School
Box D-8, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Summer Camp
Leelanau has advertised for 14 years in The Christian Science Monitor. Booklet.
William Beals, Director
Box 40, Glen Arbor, Mich.

CAMP for Boys SANGAMON
"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"
Here the boys take part in farm activities, live in the open, and grasp the worth-while things of life. Woodcraft, swimming, studio, shop, tennis, riding, included in $200 fee. 15th season. Brownies 6-9 years. Seniors 10-16 years. Booklet.
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith, Owners, Vergennes, Vt.
Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Cooper, Directors, Bellows Falls, Vt.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

ADEAWONDA
On Lake Ossipee in the White Mountains
Limited enrollment. Expert supervision. All Land and Water Sports. Riding, Musical Instruction, Arts and Crafts. SAILING. Tutoring, Junior Intermediate and Senior camps. Counselor Training course. Inclusive fee. Open for Adults August 29 to Sept. 16.
HELEN E. ATWOOD, 101 St. Paul Street
Brookline, Mass. Telephone ASPinwall 7135.

CAMP MEENAHGA
Fish Creek, Wisconsin
(Established 1916)
A Non-Sectarian Camp for Girls
JULY 1 TO AUGUST 25
Riding a Specialty
20 gaited horses with a liberal riding schedule. Swimming, sailing and all other camp activities. The tuition covers everything including laundry.
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Salt water swimming, sailing, gypsy camp, hand crafts, daily riding, dramatics, log cabins, pine groves, sandy beach. Three groups, 6-11, 12-14, 15-18 years. Twenty-first season.
BEATRICE A. HUNT
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PINE TREE For Girls—All Ages
Pocono Mts.
2000 ft. above sea, 3 hours from N. Y. and Phila. Bungalows and tents. Four girls to a counselor. All land and water sports, horseback riding featured. 25th year. Older girls club. Miss Blanche D. Price, 404 W. School Lane, Phila., Pa.

SCHOOL—CAMP

WASSOOKEAG SCHOOL-CAMP
The School-Camp Method—blending of tutorial program and sports for older boys. School and college entrance credits. Certification. A summer will save a year.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue and for folder, "The Wassookeag Method."
Lloyd Harvey Hatch, Director, Dexter, Maine

Camps

Your child deserves a good camp. Those advertised on this page of The Christian Science Monitor and those which appear on the Young Folks' Page each Thursday merit your confidence.

The Home Forum

The Room Flies Away

WHEN I came to the end of the Terrace, a man barred my way. He was entirely gray, from the peaked sack he wore over his head and shoulders to the heavy boots. Even his face and hands were gray, and the muffler that had once been crimson had taken on the uncertain tones of dust.

I did not tell the man that it was my Terrace; that for more years than I could remember I had loitered there in the mid-day sunshine, listening to the strains of the band floating up among the trees in the Embankment Gardens, and watching the clouds, bigger there than in any other part of London, bowling across the clear sky on the far side of the river. Instead I obediently halted.

"It's coming down," the man remarked.

There was no need to tell me. Already half the roof of the old place had gone, and men with pickaxes were digging furiously at the jagged walls, sending lumps of stone and mortar hurtling to the pavement and areas below. They looked as if they were enjoying themselves.

* * *

I STOOD CLOSE to the railing on the far side of the little road and tried to find my own window among the rows of meaningless holes. There was no glass there now; the places where the panes had been were dull and empty; some were even boarded up to keep them from looking out at the sunshine.

I thought of my room with its low ceiling and little black fireplace; with its cracked walls, stained behind the pictures and furniture, and its slanting floor that had sunk so much in the course of years that a mouse with its entire family had been seen to enter the room through the gap beneath the door. I thought of the corner by the window from which could be counted six bridges including Tower Bridge; from which one could lean and catch the smell of salt coming up the river when the wind was in the East; from which, when the atmosphere was clear, one could see the Surrey hills drawn like a pencil line across the sky, and the two high towers of the Crystal Palace far away to the south.

* * *

WHEN I LEFT my room in the evening, switching off the light and closing the door behind me, I used to wonder if the gulls, circling upriver to their night haunts, laughed at its sleepy ways; if the moon teased its old eyes, and mocked at it for staying in one place so long; if the tides in their endless comings and goings bid it follow; if the deep voice of the evening barges called to it in protest. There was so much movement down below, so many lights hurrying along the Embankment and glowing softly in the water, that it must have been hard to stay so still through the centuries—just a room.

"Look out, down there!" called a voice.

A mass of masonry, loosened by the picks, toppled over and fell, spreading itself in powdered confusion across the road. The gray man pulled the sack over his eyes, and pushing a wheelbarrow before him, moved toward the spot. With a feeling that was entirely new to me, I realized that he was about to cart my ceiling away; that my room was no longer covered up, but was already bare to the sun and the sky.

* * *

IMPELLED BY LONG habit, I involuntarily stepped forward as if to go to it again; to mount the old stone stairs and the little winding, wooden ones, and cross the floor as I used to do. At the same moment the voice above shouted to me to stand back, and in a welter of dust the wall of the top story tumbled down. I turned my face away from it, closing my eyes and pressing my lips together.

When next I looked my room was gone, and a strange cloud, like a great gray bird, was circling slowly over the tree tops, over the river with its bridges, and moving with the wind toward the sea.

D. A. L.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LA TRATTA": *From an Oil Painting by Paul Bret*

THIS striking painting is one of many which the artist, Paul Bret, brought back with him last year from Greece. There he had gone with his traveling scholarship obtained from the Salon de Paris and there he was cordially received, not only by the French School of Art in Athens, but also by the Greek art critics.

One of these critics wrote of his pictures that in them is found all the light and air of Greece, all the indefinable play of colors. He also referred to the artist as the French painter who grasps with the appreciative and loving eyes of a visitor the festive joy of the Greek atmosphere.

These dancers are wearing gowns of a deep red color, against which the dull gold of the metal ornaments makes a rich contrast. Their headdresses of white, yellow, and green, always worn by the Greek women of the people, harmonize with the aprons of buff, green, and several shades of blue.

In the background, the sandy yellow hill with the distant deep blue hills is dotted with houses of dazzling white. This white is repeated in the costume of the old man near the window, and of the young boy on the right who wears the customary white leggings and white blouse, offset with a sleeveless jacket brilliantly embroidered in red and gold.

The name of the dance—peculiar to the province of Attica, of which Megara is one of its most picturesque towns—comes from a little fishing boat, the Tratta, which the fishermen use when going out to sea to set their nets. These nets, when heavy with fish, are drawn in by a crew of men who row backward and forward as they gradually advance toward the beach, piling behind them the slack rope. The last man in line then takes the place of the first who, in turn, is replaced by another, until the fish are all hauled on shore. In this folk dance, which is often accompanied by the singing of the women, can be traced the graceful, rhythmic movements of the fishers.

Paul Bret is one of the young painters of France, who gives promise of going far. He is an admirer of Puvis de Chavannes and, like him, has been called an architectural painter.

Following Angels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN, through the demonstration of Christian Science, we overcome a disease, adjust a wrong, silence a temptation, find pleasant, profitable work in place of unemployment, we know an angel of God has visited us. Into the human perplexity has shone the light of the divine, and the illusion has been dispelled.

The very fact that man, God's image and likeness, is spiritual establishes the reason for his having an abundant supply of good. There is in reality no man but the spiritual man, clothed spiritually, fed spiritually, abundantly satisfied by Spirit. The reason why the human family lacks any needed thing is solely that the truth of perfect man is not sufficiently clearly perceived. Fear, distrust, material consciousness of some sort cloud the vision of what real being is. Can anyone imagine Jesus being depressed, discouraged, disheartened, lacking any needed thing? No! The student of Christian Science understands the fact that Jesus demonstrated the Christ, defined by Mary Baker Eddy as "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 583).

Angels ministered to Jesus. In his hours of trial these angels of light revealed to him his true selfhood, the Christ. These angelic thoughts of divine Mind point the way out of human distresses for us just as they did for him. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 306): "When angels visit us, we do not hear the rustle of wings, nor feel the feathery touch of the breast of a dove; but we know their presence by the love they create in our hearts." And she continues, "Oh, may you feel *this* touch, —it is not the clasping of hands, nor a loved person present; it is more than this: it is a spiritual idea that lights your path! The Psalmist saith: 'He shall give His angels charge over thee.' God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies."

By dispelling the falsities in our thinking, breaking the sense of limitation, lifting the veil of discouragement, God's spiritual ideas point the way in human affairs. The light on the path shows a step ahead out of the darkness. Are we always obediently ready to take the step the angel shows us?

Temporarily out of regular employment a student of Christian Science had made application in several places for work, leaving a telephone number where he might be called. One day after careful study of the Lesson-Sermon in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, he went into town. He seemed impelled to go to a place where he had but recently called. Several times he started in the direction of the office, but each time hesitated because it seemed so certain that at this pre-holiday season there would be no need for his particular type of work. Then the thought came: I can at least drop in and wish them a happy Christmas. When he arrived the one in charge greeted him eagerly, telling the student that he had been trying to reach him, as he needed his services because of an unusual rush of business. He had lost the student's telephone number and was about to call someone in his place. Thus, enlightenment received from his study had opened the student's thought to perceive the right step to take. In spite of hesitancy he was obedient to the angel lighting his path, and thus obtained much-needed employment for several weeks.

"If in one instance obedience be lacking, you lose the scientific rule and its reward: namely, to be made 'ruler over many things,'" says Mrs. Eddy on page 116 of "Miscellaneous Writings." In the next sentence she states the metaphysical meaning of this rule of obedience: "A progressive life is the reality of Life that unfolds its immortal Principle."

The "progressive life" is the life of one who, in daily proving the truth, is finding his way out of limitation of every sort. The basis of progress is the fact that spiritual completeness is an eternal spiritual condition toward the recognition of which human consciousness is gradually approaching.

Thus human progress is the inevitable result of obedience to the unfoldment of Principle. And what is each unfolding step but the appearing of an angel of God, "a spiritual idea that lights your path"?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Kövessük az Angyalokat

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

MIKOR a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) bebizonyítása útján egy betegséget meggyógyítunk, egy igazságtalanságot jóvá teszünk, egy kisértést elnémítunk, s munkátlanság helyett kellemes, hasznos munkát találunk, akkor tudjuk, hogy az Isten egy angyala látogatott meg minket. Besütött az isteni fény az emberi élet zavarosságába és szétoszlatta az illúziót.

Az a tény, hogy az ember, Isten képmása és hasonlatossága, szellemi lény, már magában megadja az okát annak hogy miért van jóval bőségesen ellátva. Valóságban nincsen más, mint a szellemi ember, kit, szellemileg ellátva, szellemileg táplálva, az isteni Szellem bőségesen kielégít. Hogy az emberi család tagjai bármiben is nélkülözést szenvednek, annak oka az, hogy nem értik eléggé tisztán a tökéletes emberre vonatkozó igazságot. Félelem, bizalmatlanság, általában az anyagi öntudat valamelyik változata rejti el előlük a valódi létezés képét. Lehetséges azt képzelni, hogy Jézus valaha is levert, elkedvetlenült, vagy csüggedt volt, vagy hogy szükséget látott? Nem lehet. A Krisztusi Tudomány tanulója érti, hogy Jézus bebizonyította a Krisztust, mely, Mary Baker Eddy definíciója szerint „az Isten isteni megnyilvánulása, mely eljön a testhez hogy elpusztítsa a megtestesült tévedést" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával, 583-ik oldal).

Angyalok szolgálták Jézust. Megpróbáltatásának óráiban a világosság ezen angyalai feltárták előtte valódi egyéniségét, a Krisztust. Az isteni Elme ezen angyali gondolatai megmutatják nekünk az emberi nyomorúságokból kivezető utat, ép úgy mint ahogy azt Jézusnak megmutatták. Mrs. Eddy ezt írja "Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes Irások) 306-ik oldalán: „Mikor angyalok látogatnak meg minket, nem hallunk szárnysuhogást, nem érezzük a galamb mellének toll-puha érintését; onnan tudjuk hogy jelen vannak, mert szívünkben szeretetet keltenek." És így folytatja: „Oh, bárcsak te is éreznéd hogy megérintettek—nem mint egy kézszorítással, vagy egy szeretettnek jelenlétével; több az ennél: egy szellemi idea az, mely ösvényedet megvilágítja! A Zsoltáros így mondta: ‚Mert az Ő angyalaira bízott téged' (Angol Biblia fordítás). Isten neked szellemi ideáit adja, és viszont azok adnak neked mindent amire nap-nap után szükséged van."

Az Isten szellemi ideái a gondolkozásunkban foglalt tévedések eloszlatásával, a korlátoltság érzésének megtörésével, a csüggedés súlyának eltávolításával mutatják meg az utat az ember ügyeiben-bajaiban. Az ösvényen lévő fény a sötétségből kivezető legközelebbi lépést mutatja. Hajlandók vagyunk mindég engedelmeskedni és azt a lépést megtenni melyet az angyal számunkra kijelölt?

A Krisztusi Tudomány egyik követője, ideiglenesen rendes állás nélkül léve, munkát keresett. Telefón-számát mindenütt megadta, hogy alkalom adtán vele érintkezésbe léphessenek. Egy napon, miután a "Christian Science Quarterly"-ban megadott lecke-prédikációt szorgalmasan tanulmányozta, bement a városba. Valami arra késztette, hogy egy olyan irodába menjen, ahol csak pár nappal azelőtt volt. Bár többször indult el arra felé, mindannyiszor habozás fogta el, mert biztosra vette, hogy ebben az ünnepek előtti saisonban az ő munkájára úgy sem lesz szükség. És akkor hirtelen erre a gondolatra jött: legalább beköszönthet oda, hogy boldog karácsonyi ünnepeket kívánjon. Mikor oda jött, a főnök örömmel üdvözölte, azt mondva, hogy telefonon próbált vele összeköttetésbe lépni, mert a szokatlan mennyiségű munka miatt szüksége volt szolgálataira; hogy elveszítette a tanuló telefón-számát s épen mást akart helyette felhívni. Ezen esetben láthatjuk, hogy tanulmányaiból nyert felvilágosultsága felszabadította a tanuló gondolkozását, úgy hogy meg tudta látni a megfelelő, a helyes, lépést. A habozás dacára engedelmeskedett az útját bevilágító angyalnak, és így több hétig tartó alkalmazást kapott, melyre nagy szüksége volt.

„Ha egyetlen esetben az engedelmesség hiányzik, elveszíted a tudományos szabályt és annak jutalmát: tudniillik, a ‚sok mindenen való uralmat,'" mondja Mrs. Eddy "Miscellaeous Writings" 116-ik oldalán. A következő mondatban megadja az engedelmesség ezen szabályának metafizikai értelmét: „Az Élet valósága a progresszív élet, mely halhatatlan Alapelvét tárja fel előttünk."

A „progresszív élet" olyan ember élete, aki az igazságot nap-nap után bebizonyítva megtalálta a korlátozottság minden formájából kivezető utat. A haladás alapja az a tény, hogy szellemi teljesség egy örök szellemi állapot, s hogy az emberi öntudat fokozatosan közeledik annak felismerése felé.

Igy láthatjuk, hogy az emberi haladás az előttünk kibontakozó Alapelvnek való engedelmesség kikerülhetetlen eredménye. És mi az előttünk feltárulo minden új lépés, ha nem az Isten egy angyalának megjelenése, „egy szellemi idea, mely ösvényedet megvilágítja"?

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

Old English Home

OAK beams,
Weathered by centuries;
White jasmine
Peeping through the casement.
Yew trees
With fantastic faces.
Mignonette
In a long rose-border.
The lawn,
An acre of green velvet.
A dove-cot
In a walled garden;
And a bird-chorus,
Busy from dawn to dusk
In the beech trees.

ROBERT ELLIS KEY

Almost a Lighthouse Keeper

AFTER Junius (Booth's) first success in New York (he began, as Richard, at the Park Theater on October 2, 1821) it suddenly occurred to him that he might better keep a lighthouse. He was touring the South at the time and may have seen a lighthouse which took his fancy. He decided that he would, in a phrase later made ridiculous, "get away from it all." Early in 1822 he discussed the matter with a customs collector, one Blount, and made application for the Hatteras Light. He learned that it offered its keeper three hundred dollars a year, a house, oil for the light, and twenty not very inspiring acres to farm. He was seriously considering this retreat when a theatrical manager found out about it and intervened, thus performing a service to the American merchant marine which can hardly be reckoned. Diverted, Booth decided to become a farmer instead. . . .

He bought a farm of a hundred and fifty acres about twenty-five miles from Baltimore and near Bel Air. It was connected with town only by two ruts through the forest. It was densely wooded. "The forest scenery was romantic and beautiful," writes Asia. "There were huge rocks with tiny cascades; streams and springs of delightful water gushing out in the most remote places."

There was no house on the land, but Booth found one on the adjacent farm. Its owners had built it, solidly, of logs as a temporary residence until their farm-house was vacated by another family which had leased it. When Booth came on the scene the lease had just expired and the log house was therefore vacant. Booth purchased it. He put rollers under it and, while the neighbors looked on in amazement, moved it across several fields and finally set it down in a clearing near a spring. A great sycamore arched over it. He had the cabin plastered and whitewashed, and added to it as the family grew.—From "Darling of Misfortune," by RICHARD LOCKRIDGE. (New York: Century.)

Being Above the Land

UNDER the heavy, great skies of Holland, the flat countryside lies cut by canals and bordered with pollarded willows through which one sees the low meadows green with wet grass. The cows are all black and white like placid harlequins; windmills of every size twirl lazy arms against the clouds; there seems to be a light outlining them. The occasional houses in a square of trees rise abruptly without warning from the horizon and there are steeples in the distance.

The reeds along the bank sway and bow as the boats pass; and the little dark ducks hunt in and out among them for food. Now and then one finds a group of boys bathing, splashing and swimming, pink with cold. An uneven line of fishermen, perched on camp stools while away the day in absorbed contemplation of the ends of their long untidy poles. Now and then along the towpath a couple on bicycles pass, the woman always with her hand on the man's arm; less often a carriage like a bird's-eye maple bandbox harnessed to a round shining horse, or a farm wagon painted apricot. The carriages seem to have come directly from some eighteenth-century romance. You cannot believe that they hide the heavy bodies of modern farmers and their good wives, who live in those occasional villages backing upon the water with a large display of children, the little girls dressed in red and boys with lavender shirts.

But it is primarily the highway of water that fascinates one. There is a charm in being above the land. On a still day the reflections of the willows and flowering reeds scarcely stir, except to lengthen the bright shadow of some slowly passing canal boat, whose brown patched sail has been visible among the trees for some time. If the wind is insufficient or contrary, the men pole it in the primitive method or pull it in harness along the towpath, throwing themselves in painful jerks, leaning far forward, with limp, hanging arms.

Sometimes one even sees women at this work. The blue denim shirts of the family on board with their dogs and chickens, and the touches of brilliant color all suggest the Chinese. One appreciates modernity when one sees a barge chugging past, a boy carelessly asprawl at the tiller with that picturesque ease which one finds often in the heavy Dutch bodies, perhaps a heritage from their Spanish rulers. And sometimes, but more rarely, one sees the barge horses, with a man sitting astride them, as Anton Mauve used to paint them against a damp evening light.

But what harbors they all come into! Harbors where the masts jostle the forward leaning houses among trim trees, and the children looking from the decks see trim stoeps, and roadways of red brick, and bright shutters folding back from windows, with peering mirrors at every sill, and old people watchful behind their decorous curtains.

E. C.

"Half-Remembered Things"

IN ALL the welter of words I have turned out, there is only one fragment for which I would crave any kind of permanency, if it's only a top-shelf. This is the tiny essay called "Half-Remembered Things":

I have often wondered whether anybody else's mind resembles a rag-bag as nearly as mine. All kinds of unrelated strands float through my mind for no apparent reason, things that I have not been clever enough to grasp, and others which I have let slip.

Snatches of old tunes, a line of poetry, a scene from a play—all these flash across without my being able to "place" them. I look before and after, and pine for things forgot. Suddenly I have a vision of Ellen Terry in an orchard, preparing to descend a ladder and gazing on some happy lover with welcome such as never was on sea or land or other woman's face; of Mrs. Kendal barring the door to an infuriated Mr. Kendal with as much determination as French and Joffre ever barred another door. Yet I have not the ghost of a notion what these two plays were about. . . .

Sometimes I find myself humming an old song. The first word I can remember is "showers." Next something about "birds and flowers," or possibly "bees and flowers," and then, finally, "unto the weary, rest." I shall never know what that song is.

Or, again, it may be a picture. I remember one of an old man leading a decrepit horse, which was attached to a cart moving away from the spectator. The scene was, I determined, the coast of Suffolk, and for many years I invented for myself the title of "The Sea-weed Gatherer." I do not know why I should have found this title; the cart was empty. The thing hung upon my night-nursery wall, and the old man whose face I never saw was for many years one of my closest friends.

I can recall a gate overlooking a rich vale, a sunset and some cows, and an older person telling me that one day these things would make me sad. Sometimes an odd view of the sea comes upon me, seen from an elevation of three feet or so—and suddenly I taste cold milk and rather gritty gingerbread, and feel the sand between my toes, and have difficulty in pulling on a pair of cream-coloured socks. Then I feel a tug at the hand, and am told I shall be "late for dinner, as usual." That voice I can still hear. I heard it as I was writing the last sentence. It belongs to an old lady of well over seventy, who has alternately petted and bullied me since I was three. "Hurry up, Master James," she was saying, "hurry up with that writing, or you'll be late for dinner, as usual."

Last night I awoke with a start, crying out: "Emma Jane Worboise! Emma Jane Worboise!" What stirring of memory was that? What book, read aloud by my old nurse, comes back to me on that name? Has anybody else, I wonder, a mind so disconnected, a mind so very like a rag-bag?—From "Ego: The Autobiography of James Agate." (London: Hamish Hamilton.)

Red Lily Island

To see
tiger-lilies
again on the prairie—
vivid red in a billowing
green sea!

IRENE STANLEY

The Door

ONE in the boat cried out
Pointing to land,
For the sun leaped clear of the mist
And a rainbow spanned
With one vast arch the mountain, the trees
and the sand.

The mountain stood like a huge
Ghost in a cloud;
The startled trees were caught
In a wavering crowd;
And the four in their glittering oilskins cried
aloud

As that pure and soaring arch
More marvelous grew,
And the sandhills stared beneath it
Wild and new,
And down the unearthly beaches lamenting
flew

Gull upon gull distraught
Blown through that Door,
Handful and handful flung
High over the shore.
Such desperate beauty they never had seen
before.

—L. A. G. STRONG, in "Dublin Days." (New York: Liveright.)

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BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1936

Dolan Firm Had $925,638 as It Quit; World Soil Parley Opens at Harvard

Boston Today

Dolan Company Deposits Shown

The E. L. Dolan Company, which Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer, has testified was "going out" in 1930, had deposits of $925,638 at that time, it was revealed in Suffolk Superior Court today.

Mr. Dolan is the chief of seven defendants from whom the city of Boston seeks an accounting of $250,000 allegedly made through the Legal Securities Company and other "dummy" firms. The case is being heard before Judge Edward F. Hanify in a jury-waived session.

Although this apparently prosperous condition has been intimated during previous sessions of the trial, it was definitely placed in record today when Louis M. McKeown, employed by the receiver of the Federal National Bank, brought deposit slips attesting to the Dolan company account.

The slips showed that between September, 1929, to May, 1931, the E. L. Dolan Company account had been augmented by deposits ranging from $15,000 to $40,000. The $925,638 was divided as follows:

Loans	$231,456
Cash	434,768
Other items	259,414

A move to expand greatly two directions the suit against Mr. Dolan was taken under advisement by Judge Edward F. Hanify in Suffolk Superior Court, today.

If Judge Hanify decides in favor of the city, Mr. Dolan may be held accountable for all losses allegedly attributable to him.

At present, the city's bill seeks merely an accounting of $250,000 which it charges was unlawfully made by the defendants through the Legal Securities Corporation and other "dummy" firms controlled by the former city treasurer.

Expanding from the original com-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Eight Men Held In Stamp Racket

Eight men arraigned in the Federal Court before Judge George C. Sweeney today on charges of possessing and selling "washed" and altered stamps, were held in total bail of $38,000.

The defendants were: Frank R. Halloran and Charles K. Lawton of Brookline ,Edward S. Snow of Winthrop, Amasa C. Gould and Don C. C. Lewis of Newton, Lawton E. Dickinson of Reading, George C. Newcombe of Boston and Malden, Harry A. Walker of Boston.

Two others indicted on the same charge were not arraigned today. Robert M. Tappen of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company was ill, and counsel for Blaine Elmer of Arlington was not able to be in court.

Oriental Films For Movies Arrive

"Props" for future Oriental movie spectacles arrived in Boston today in a number of suitcases. The latter, with camera equipment, practically filled the cabin of James Shakelford, explorer and cinematographer, who landed at Boston today from the American Export Lines steamer Excambion.

In the suitcases were many thousands of feet of film taken in the course of Mr. Shakelford's recent travels in different parts of the world, together with hundreds of still pictures. All this material is on its way to Hollywood where it will be used to provide authentic backgrounds for foreign settings used in forthcoming productions.

In the explorer's opinion, Cairo in Egypt offers especially great opportunities for picture production. With its temples, mosques, pyramids and native costumes, he said, it is actually "a country of 7000 years ago which is still alive today."

Using the yacht Athene, Mr. Shackelford, who is technical and scientific head of the 1936 South Asiatic Expedition, with Tay Garnet, director and leader of the expedition, penetrated lands seldom seen by western travelers.

At the Laccadive Islands, off the West Coast of India, they were particularly interested in Hindu natives who have practically no contact with the outside world. "They live," said the explorer, "in completely primitive style, and have no means of ocean travel except their tiny boats known as "dhows."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with temperature slightly below normal tonight and Tuesday; gentle to moderate northerly winds.

New England States: Fair tonight and Tuesday, continued cool. For **Boston:** Fair with temperatures slightly below normal tonight and Tuesday; gentle to moderate northerly winds.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Winds mostly northerly; fair tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	84	Minneapolis	60	74
Bermuda	76	82	New Orleans	80	92
Chicago	60	60	New York	60	82
Denver	66	94	Norfolk	68	90
Helena	58	82	Philadelphia	64	86
Jacksonville	80	86	St. Louis	58	88
Kansas City	64	92	San Francisco	54	76
Los Angeles	68	82	Washington	64	84
Miami	80	84			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., June 22.
B—Maximum, June 21.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:35 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 2:47 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

Circus Press Agent Almost Buys Ticket

By the Associated Press

New Britain, Conn., June 20

DEXTER FELLOWS almost paid his way into a circus.

Dean of circus press agents, the man who perhaps has issued more free passes than anyone in the business could not resist the lure of the "big top" when he noticed that a rival circus was playing here.

"And I had every intention of buying a ticket, too," he remarked, "until someone grabbed me and led me in."

Soil Mechanics' Conference Opens

A well deliberated forceful spanking went to writers of textbooks on the subject of soil mechanics today as Dr. Karl von Terzaghi of Vienna, founder, opened Harvard's international conference on "Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering."

Dams have burst, bridges have collapsed and building foundations have crumpled, Dr. von Terzaghi charged, because textbooks upon which construction and foundation engineers have relied for facts contain accepted rules based either on no evidence whatever or on unbalanced evidence. To the other extreme, experienced engineers knowing the unreliability of such rules have tended to make foundations many times stronger than they need be. Such instances added together mean millions of dollars wasted each year in unneeded materials and labor.

"No honest business man or self-respecting scientist can be expected to put forth a new scheme or a new theory as a 'working proposition' unless it is sustained by at least fairly adequate evidence," he said. "Yet unbalanced rules seem to pass from one generation of textbooks into the next by a process of diffusion whereby scruples regarding inadequacy of evidence disappear."

Quoting several instances in which expense or loss of life could have been prevented had adequate studies of soil mechanics been made, Dr. von Terzaghi gave as his reason for requesting textbooks to use words which mean something, the following cases:

"Some eight years ago a very expensive factory was built on a veritable forest of piles between 60 and 80 feet long. The 'safe bearing capacity' of the individual piles was most satisfactory. According to all the textbooks relating to this subject, the load on the piles was equal to or smaller than one half of the safe bearing value. The owner of the factory refused to share this opinion, however, because some parts of his factory settled a distance of one foot.

"In western Austria stands a post

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Crime Commission To Meet in Boston

While the American Bar Association meets in Boston Aug. 21 and 22, the Interstate Commission on Crime will also convene here, according to Attorney General Paul A. Dever. Justice Richard Hartshorne of the Court of Common Pleas of New Jersey, chairman of the executive committee of the I. S. S.—an association of attorneys-general all over the United States—will preside. Attorney General Dever will speak.

PWA "Pauper Oath" Voided by New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—Obeying the mandate of Congress the New Deal today voided the "pauper's oath" requirement for work-relief jobs, opening the work rolls to all unemployed persons, regardless of whether they were ever on direct relief or not.

Until today the rolls were closed to all except those who were on direct relief previous to last Nov. 1. The change which affects the work-relief opportunities of millions was revealed as PWA waited for President Roosevelt to sign the $1,425,000,000 work-relief appropriation bill designed to carry on the current drive against unemployment.

There are now roughly 3,500,000 persons on the work-relief rolls—all eligible under the direct-relief requirement. The change resulted from criticism of the "pauper's oath" on the ground that it penalized the initiative and resourcefulness of the millions of unemployed who have managed by one device or another to keep off the relief rolls but are as much in need of work-relief as others who gave up the struggle long ago.

Double for President Flaunts Sunflower

PHILADELPHIA, June 22 (AP)—J. Henry Smythe Jr.—who looks like President Roosevelt—qualified today for the title of the bravest man at the Democratic National Convention.

Popping out of an elevator at Democratic headquarters he astounded scores by exhibiting a huge Landon sunflower badge and the red-white-and-blue insignia of Col. Frank Knox.

"Hello folks," he shouted, "I think you remember me. I'm the man who looks like the President and who writes slogans for the Republicans."

To newspapermen he confided that he will remain here throughout the convention and wear his Landon-Knox badges.

"Not only that," he added, "but I've turned out a new slogan—badger the Democrats with badges. Catch on?"

Boston Today

O'Brien Discusses Union Party Plans

Back from Great Barrington, where Union Party chiefs were in secret conclave yesterday, former District Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien, the party's nominee for Vice-President of the United States, said today that national campaign headquarters will open in Chicago Thursday.

At the meeting, Mr. O'Brien said, were United States Representative William Lemke (R) of North Dakota, party candidate for President; the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit, founder of the Union for Social Justice, who announced the birth of the party in a radio address Friday night; United States Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Cleveland, Ohio, and Francis P. Keelon, New York business man at whose summer place the meeting was held.

The group took up the choice of a national chairman and secretary for the party and the election of a national committee. Mr. O'Brien declined to say what names were suggested or to particularize on the appeal of the new party to "all liberal groups" and "to those dissatisfied with the present parties and the present Administration."

Curley Rejects Hurley's Plea

Indications of a break between Governor Curley and Lieutenant-Governor Hurley were recognized today in the refusal of the former to entertain resolutions of the Lieutenant-Governor seeking investigation of the State Department of Public Works.

Mr. Hurley asked for an order requiring William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, to turn over to the Executive Council the names of persons renting trucks to the department. He had heard rumors, hesaid, that some such persons were not the owners of the trucks.

The Governor refused the investigation, stating that only he has the power to initiate such a move, and that such material could not properly be brought before the Executive Committee.

It is understood that six members of the committee favored the investigation. Daniel H. Coakley objected on the grounds that the order applied to one department only, but the Lieutenant Governor replied that it could very well be applied to all.

Saltonstall Gets an Ovation

The genuine admiration members of both political parties hold for Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was clearly shown today. As Representative Saltonstall, the Republican convention endorsee for Lieutenant Governor, raised his gavel to open today's session, every member of the House rose to his feet and cheered vociferously.

It was one of the greatest ovations ever accorded a speaker. This, as well as the votes of every Republican legislator who attended the Republican convention, was evidence of Mr. Saltonstall's popularity which has increased greatly as a result of his sportsmanship at the preprimary convention last week.

Hurley's Partner Calls for Papers

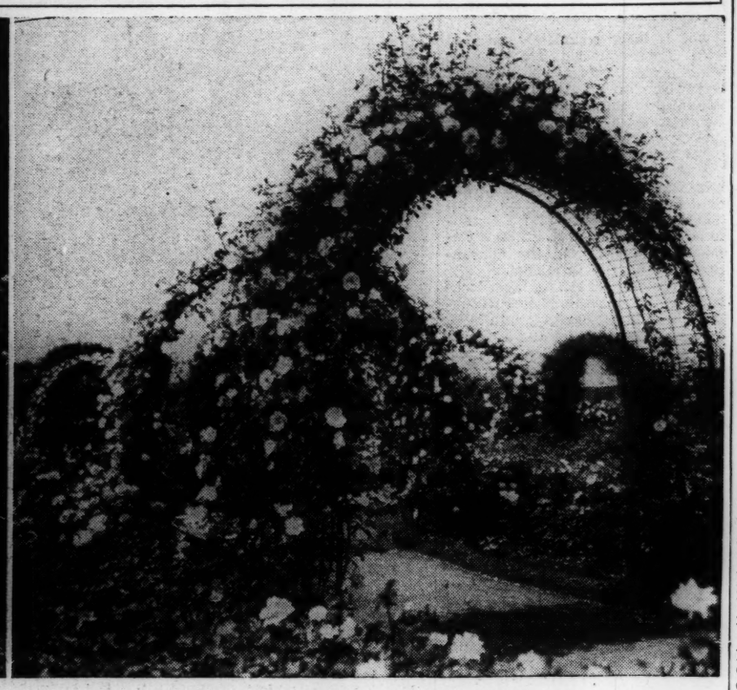
Some observers scented an indication this morning that Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley may enter the gubernatorial race. His law partner, William Torphy of Fall River, was seen to stroll into the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, and obtain 500 nomination papers for the Democratic contest for Governor.

Mr. Torphy, however, would make no comment—and politicians are still waiting for the Lieutenant Governor's promised announcement of his decision as to whether or not he will run. He still has until early in August to make up his mind, they recall. He did, however, state this morning that in obtaining the nomination papers Mr. Torphy acted entirely independently of him.

Spreading Sweet Fragrance Over Boston's Fenway

By a Staff Photographer

Joan Burke Smells a Rose in the Fenway Garden



Rose Garden in the Fenway, Boston, Mass.

Weekly Editors Hold Sessions And Outing in Maine

POLAND SPRINGS, Maine, June 22 (AP)—Editors and publishers of the nation's weekly newspapers swung into the business of their fifty-first annual convention here today.

Delegates from 40 states heard the annual report of Robert H. Pritchard, publisher of the Weston (Va.) Democrat, president of their National Editorial Association, after brief greetings from Gov. Louis J. Brann.

A report from Will W. Loomis, Lagrange, Ill., publisher, and the association's acting director and treasurer, also was on the program.

A golf tourney for a State of Maine trophy, and a horseshoe pitching contest with a gold shoe at stake, made up a sports program.

At the opening banquet last night, delegates heard George A. Riley, New York, vice-president of the American Press Association, declare:

"It is up to the weekly newspaper publisher to realize he has to go out and meet the competition that exists today for the national advertiser's dollar. There is no type of business, including the weekly newspaper, that can sit back and wait for business to come to it."

Oliver L. Hall, editor of the Bangor Daily Commercial and president of the Maine Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association, and Mr. Pritchard were other banquet speakers.

The Maine Press Association held its annual meeting and re-elected Bernard E. Esters of Houlton president. The Massachusetts association met informally. After two more days of business sessions, the delegates will take a 1000-mile tour of Maine beauty spots.

Adjustment Board Votes Pay Cut For 1400 Lynn Workers

LYNN, Mass., June 22 (AP)—A citizens' adjustment board voted to recommend pay cuts for 1400 employees of the Lynn Gold Seal Shoe Company today. Previous agreements, the board said, bound both the company and workers to its ruling.

The reductions, officials said, would amount to an average of 11 to 15 per cent.

The labor representative on the board, William A. Thornton, of the joint Union Council of Lynn voted against the proposed reduction. The company representative and the Rev. Robert Miller, third member of the board, voted in favor.

Mr. Thornton announced the unions would vote tonight and tomorrow whether to accept the reduction.

The Gold Seal Company, members of the board said, had threatened to move from the city unless the rate reduction were accepted.

The company is operated by the A. S. Beck Company of New York, which also controls the Diamond Shoe Company in Brockton, Mass., and the Mayfair Company in Newburyport, Mass. It is the largest concern in Lynn.

Bay State Democrats on Way To Philadelphia Convention

Without a demonstration or blare of brass band, Massachusetts delegates to the Democratic National Convention left for Philadelphia from the South Station at noon today. The only noticeable difference from other two-cents-a-mile travelers was that because of their numbers the delegates rated a special car.

Governor Curley was not among those present. He has delayed his departure until Thursday, unless the legislature adjourns before that day. Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, boarded the train with the delegates and alternates, in whose number were Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan, the Governor's choice for State Librarian, and Mrs. George Hartley Howe, widow of Louis M. Howe, delegates at large.

Delegates from the western part of the State joined the Boston delegation at New Haven at 2:30 this afternoon, completing the complement of the 38 delegates and the 38 alternates who will represent the commonwealth at the convention. Special cars were attached at Providence and New Haven for other state delegations. United States Senator David I. Walsh, Representative William J. Granfield, and Senator Marcus I. Coolidge will go to the convention from Washington.

The Massachusetts headquarters in Philadelphia will be at the Hotel Adelphia.

Pledged to Roosevelt, New Hampshire Delegates Are Off for Convention

CONCORD, N. H., June 22 (AP)—Most of New Hampshire's delegation to the Democratic National Convention preferred automobile travel today rather than train to reach Philadelphia.

The few who had train reservations at noon from Boston expected to join other members of the group in time for the opening gavel rap tomorrow night.

Robert E. Murchie of Concord, chairman of the party's state committee, was among those preferring to go by train. Mr. Murchie is an alternate.

The delegation, approximately 30 in number, will have headquarters at the Hotel Normandie.

Pledged to renomination of President Roosevelt, the New Hampshire delegates were ready to get down to convention business without preliminaries. Members already had organized, selected Dr. James J. Powers, of Manchester, as chairman, and named its various convention committee representatives.

Mayor Alvin A. Lucier, of Nashua, and Mrs. Agnes Dunn, of Concord, received unanimous re-election to the national committee.

Other committee assignments: Credentials, J. A. Broderick, Manchester lawyer; permanent organization, H. T. Ledoux, of Nashua, one-time Democratic candidate for Governor and head of the Society of St. Jean Baptiste; rules and order of business, Amon N. Blandon, of Bath, party candidate for Governor this fall; committee to notify the presidential nominee, W. H. Craig, Manchester lawyer and former state Representative; committee to notify vice-presidential nominee, Henry Moffett, clerk of the Berlin Police Court.

Smith Group Described As 'the Hessians of the du Pont-Liberty League'

PHILADELPHIA, June 22 (AP)—Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith and his collaborators, in a statement calling for nomination of a "genuine Democrat" for President, were called "the Hessians of the du Pont-Liberty League" tonight by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of the port at Boston.

In a formal statement, Mr. Maynard said:

"Herr Hitler has a new group of intimates in the ex-Democrats, the Hessians of the du Pont-Liberty League, who now ask that President Roosevelt be denied a renomination. The delegates to this convention will ignore this impudent demand and renominate the winning ticket of 1932.

"President Roosevelt will be triumphantly re-elected without thanks to them. The people of this country recognize in Mr. Roosevelt a great leader and will show their appreciation of him by endorsing his Administration at the polls in November."

Vermont Delegation Planning for Caucus To Select a Chairman

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 22 (AP)—Vermont delegates were en route by train and automobile to Philadelphia today to attend the Democratic National Convention.

A few left over the week end and the remainder this morning. National Committeeman Frank Duffy already is in Philadelphia to attend meetings of the national committee. Mrs. Duffy accompanied him.

The 10 delegates and 10 alternates will make their quarters in the Hotel Normadie and there is a probability the initial caucus will be held tonight to select a chairman of the delegation and members of the several convention committees.

It was believed that Mr. Duffy, the oldest national committeeman in point of service, would be returned to the post.

Maine Delegation At Odds Over Issue Of the Two-Thirds Rule

PHILADELPHIA, June 22 (AP)—Members of the Maine delegation to the Democratic National Convention arrived today expressing belief a harmonious conclave was ahead unless the prospective two-thirds rule controversy provided a floor battle.

Already organized and with nothing to do before convention sessions, the delegates and other members of the party did not forgather for informal discussion during the trip.

What discussion there was revolved around the two-thirds rule. Representative Simon M. Hamlin, who received renomination by a slim margin in unofficial returns from last Monday's primary election, was emphatic that it would throw a discordant note into the convention. Others were not so sure as to their stand on the question.

Educational Conference Planned at Boston U.

Following the success of the educational conferences which were an innovation of last year's summer session at Boston University, two similar courses have been planned as an important part of this years' six-week session which will start July 6 and run through Aug. 15, according to an announcement made by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president, and Prof. Atlee L. Percy, director of the summer session.

The first conference, to be held on Monday, July 13, will consist of a panel discussion on "Employment Problems of the Beginning Teacher." The second conference, to take place on Thursday, July 18, will consider, "Employment Problems of the Experienced Teacher." Cecil Garland of Bangor, Maine, president of the association, will be in charge of these conferences.

Utility Strike Involving Two States Looms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 22—The possibility of three strikes which would cut off the electric and gas supply of more than 500,000 residents of Massachusetts and Rhode Island loomed today as officers of the New England Utility Employees' Alliance sought conferences with officials of utility companies in Fall River, Somerset and New Bedford.

James E. Toher, labor adviser for the alliance, yesterday sent registered letters, on advice of the union executive board, to the general managers of the Fall River Gas Works Company, the Montaup Electric Company and the Associated Gas & Electric Company of New Bedford, asking for conferences before Thursday.

Threat to Union Seen

The special action of the utility workers' union, headed by Vernon C. Chamberlain of South Swansea, Mass., is said to be the result of the opinion that the power companies of this section of Massachusetts have united to smash their organization.

Mr. Toher says that 10 men were discharged by the Fall River Gas Works Company, a subsidiary of the Stone & Webster Co., after they had become influential members of the new local of the alliance. He said a former president of the New Bedford local, who had been employed by the Associated Gas & Electric Co. for 25 years, also had been dropped because of his attempts to "put a new spirit into the organization there."

Contract Is Sought

Regarding the Montaup Electric Company power house, another subsidiary of the Stone & Webster Co., Mr. Toher said that the conference was for the purpose of obtaining a contract for the workers "so that they would not be subject to the same treatment as the workers of the Fall River Gas Works Company."

It was decided to seek a conference with the Fall River Gas Works Company first as the result of the decision of the National Labor Relations Board received here Saturday and which dismissed the complaint of violations of the Wagner-Connery Law which had been filed by the union after the 10 men had been discharged.

Decision Long Awaited

Mr. Toher said that the decision received by him clearly stated that the examiner at a recent hearing in Fall River found that the company had discriminated against the workers for union activities but that he had recommended dismissal of the complaint on the grounds that the company was not engaged in sufficient interstate commerce to warrant further action.

Early in May, Mr. Toher pointed out, the members of the gas works local took a strike vote and left the date of the calling of the walkout in the hands of the executive committee. The committee decided at that time to await the decision of the National Labor Relations Board before making any further plans.

Demands Are Renewed

At the week-end conference, Mr. Toher said, it was decided to give the company one more opportunity to place the men back on their jobs before the union walked out and shut off the gas supply in Fall River and surrounding towns in Massachusetts and Tiverton, R. I.

The labor adviser said that "there was indication that drastic action might result unless the officials of the Montaup Electric Company sat around the conference table and discussed a new contract which provides for the perpetuation of the 40-hour week, standardization of wages, retainment of present acceptable working conditions and a closed shop."

The Montaup Electric Co., a wholesale electricity producing plant, sells power to most of the electric companies in this section of Massachusetts, in addition to Pawtucket and the industrial Blackstone Valley in Rhode Island. The union, the alliance leaders say, is in a position to provide a serious power shortage in most of Rhode Island, as well as a large part of Massachusetts, within a few minutes if the strike order is issued.

State G.O.P. Squares Away For Campaign

With Lodge Endorsed for U. S. Senate, Party Completes Ticket

Harmony Reigns

Weeks Pledges His Support to Convention's Choice and Session Ends

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 22—The Massachusetts Republican Party, equipped with new leadership and a state ticket which couples geographical representation with recognition of Governor Curley's so-called newer races, is heading toward the November state election completely harmonized.

Despite bitter contests at the Republican pre-primary convention over six of the seven state-wide offices, it appears that there will be no important fights in the primaries, although Alonzo B. Cook, former State Auditor, has announced he will contest with John W. Haigis, the convention gubernatorial choice, in the September primaries.

May Drop Out

It is felt, however, Mr. Cook will be severely defeated in the primaries, if he stays in the battle. It may be that he will be persuaded to withdraw before the campaign actually gathers speed. Mr. Cook, according to party leaders, lost much of his party strength when he accepted a state appointment from Governor Curley.

The convention ended with the endorsement of Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. of Beverly for United States Senator. He defeated Sinclair Weeks, former Mayor of Newton, by 37 votes. The count in this first ballot victory was 336 votes for Lodge, 299 for Weeks and 6 for James F. Cavanagh, a Boston attorney, who never was given a chance at any time during the fight.

Judge Felix Forte of Somerville won the convention endorsement as a candidate for Attorney General. He received 455 votes. His nearest rival was Senator Henry Parkman Jr., who polled 66 votes, 22 less than he received on the first ballot.

The Ticket

The Republican ticket, as selected at the convention, which was one of the most interesting and hard-fought G. O. P. conclaves in state history, stands:

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. of Beverly, U. S. Senator.

John W. Haigis of Greenfield, Governor.

Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Lieutenant Governor.

Frederic W. Cook of Somerville, Secretary of State.

William E. Hurley of Boston, State Treasurer.

Oscar U. Dionne of New Bedford, State Auditor.

Judge Felix Forte of Somerville, Attorney General.

Mr. Hurley as a candidate for State Treasurer provides a Republican drawing card for the Irish-American vote. He is the former postmaster of Boston who was ousted as a career man when Peter F. Tague, a Curley supporter, was appointed postmaster to succeed him. By Mr. Hurley's candidacy the Republicans may center their attack upon the Roosevelt and Curley administration policies regarding civil service.

Franco-American Vote

Oscar U. Dionne, the endorsed candidate for State Auditor, provides the magnet for the Franco-American vote, while the endorsement of Judge Felix Forte for Attorney General gives the Republican Party an opportunity to dicker for the Italian-American vote.

As for geographical representation, Mr. Haigis as a gubernatorial candidate has the complete support of the western Republicans and possibly some Democratic votes because of the failure of the Democratic Party to give this section a place on their slate. The east is represented by Mr. Saltonstall, Mr. Cook and Mr. Hurley. The south receives recognition through Mr. Dionne. Mr. Lodge's victory gives the powerful Second Essex District a place in the Republican sun.

Primary Contests

While the Democratic Party faces several primary contests, it is believed the Republican Party will go through the primaries with solid support behind practically every candidate. The only convention choice who failed to receive unanimous support was Mr. Dionne, as candidate for State Auditor. Max Ulin, former State Senator, blocked a unanimous nomination for Mr. Dionne, evidently still smarting over his defeat in the State Treasurer fight, in which Mr. Dionne also met defeat.

The most satisfying part of the conventon to the attending Republican delegates was the harmony efforts of Representative Saltonstall of Newton and Mr. Weeks of Newton, gubernatorial and senatorial candidates, respectively. Mr. Saltonstall set the stage for harmony when, defeated by Mr. Haigis in the governorship contest by a margin of eight votes, he immediately stepped to the convention microphone and pledged his support to Mr. Haigis, thus healing instantly all wounds suffered in the bitter convention struggle.

By Acclamation

His harmony move resulted in his own elevation to endorsement for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation. The Haigis followers, who only a few minutes before had been booing Mr. Saltonstall, were among those who yelled "We want Saltonstall," when the contest for Lieu-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

MODERN—Edward G. Robinson in "Bullets or Ballots." 10:40 a. m., 1:29, 4:17, 7:05, 9:53. Also "The Princess Comes Across," with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. 9:20 a. m., 12:08, 2:56, 5:44, 8:32.

UNIVERSITY—Claudette Colbert and Ronald Colman in "Under Two Flags." 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Man Hunt," with Ricardo Cortez. 1:20, 4:50, 8:15.

MEMORIAL—"It's Love Again," featuring Jessie Matthews and Robert Young. 10:07 a. m., 12:25, 3.50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Chatterbox." with Anne Shirley and Phillips Holmes. 11:40 a. m., 2:38, 5:36, 8:34.

BOSTON—"Two in Revolt." 10:15 a. m., 1:25, 5:50, 8:20. Also "Show Boat." starring Irene Dunn, Allan Jones and Paul Robeson. 1:13 3, 6:20, 9:40.

TREMONT—William Powell in "Thin Man." 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:50. Also "Three Musketeers," with Walter Abel and Margot Grahame. 9:10 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 8.

STATE AND ORPHEUM —"Sins of Man," starring Jean Hersholt. Orpheum: 10:30 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. Also "Half Angel," with Frances Dee, Brian Don Levy and Charles Butterworth. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:10.

FINE ARTS—"Cloistered," depicting life in a French convent. Directed by Robert Alexander. (English titles.) 1:10, 3, 4:50, 6:40, 8:25, 10:10. Mickey Mouse in technicolor, "Mickey's Band Concert." "Treasurer's Reports," and other shorts.

Tonight at the Pops

OLD TIMERS' NIGHT

"Up the Street." March.....Morse
Overture to "Martha".....Flotow
"The Alpine Storm," a Summer Idyl.....Kunkel
Gems from Gilbert and Sullivan
Arranged by Seredy
"A Hunt in the Black Forest," Descriptive Episode.....Voelker
"Prayer of Thanksgiving," Old Dutch Hymn.....Valerius
Songs of the Old Days
"Wine, Woman and Song," Waltzes.....Strauss
"Sweet Adeline".....Armstrong
Campus Memories

EXETER—Wallace Beery and Barbara Stanwyck in "A Message to Garcia." 3:25, 6:20, 9:14. Also "Champagne Charlie," with Paul Cavanagh and Helen Wood. 2:10, 5:05, 7:55.

UPTOWN — "Dancing Pirate," with Steffi Duna and Frank Morgan. 1:20, 4:15, 7:10, 10:10. "Champagne Charley," with Paul Cavanagh. 2:55, 5:50, 8:50.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Early to Bed," featuring Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles. Fenway: 2:50, 5:44, 8:37. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25. Also Mary Ellis and Walter Pidgeon in "Fatal Lady." Fenway: 1:25, 4:18, 7:10, 10:04. Paramount: 10:43 a. m., 1:28, 4:13, 6:58, 9:43.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

METROPOLITAN—Marion Davies and Dick Powell in "Hearts Divided." 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:55, 10:30. Stage: Robert L. Ripley's "Believe It or Not Revue." Orchestra conducted by Fabien Sevitzky.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Irvin S. Cobb in "Everybody's Old Man." 1:50, 5:10, 8:30. "Message to Garcia," with John Boles and Barbara Stanwyck. 3:20, 6:40, 10. Also "March of Time." 4:50, 8:10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Little Stranger." "Breezy Rhythm." "Odd Occupations." "Sun Chasers." "Easy to Remember." "White Hope," other shorts and latest newsreels.

Other Events

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Regular meeting. 15 Beacon Street. 6:30.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Jewelry" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

KIWANIS CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Talk on "Inside Football," by George "Potz" Clark, coach of the Detroit Lions. Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Meet at South Station at 5:30 p. m. for train to Wellesley. Bicycle trip along woodland roads in Wellesley, Natick, and Needham. Bring food and drink.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD — Baseball game. Boston Bees vs. Chicago Cubs. 3.

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB—State juvenile championship tennis tournament. 2.

Haigis and Lodge Are Viewed As Favorable to Union Labor

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Massachusetts organized labor, a powerful factor in any statewide political contest, has been maneuvered into a difficult position this year by the Republican selection of two state ticket leaders whose labor records are such that organized workers cannot openly oppose them and remain consistent in their policies.

The two Republicans whose labor records are at least favorable are Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., convention nominee for United States Senator, and John W. Haigis, former State Treasurer and convention choice for Governor.

Unions and Politics

Traditionally organized labor has supported Democratic candidates, for they as a rule, have stood on labor's side, while conservative Republicans threw bricks from the other side of the fence. The most decisive battle in which labor took part was the election of 1934 when the Democrats gained greater power on Beacon Hill than they ever previously possessed. Organized labor deserves partial credit for that victory, although, of course, the general trend toward Democratic rule was largely responsible.

It is difficult to determine where labor will stand in the senatorial and gubernatorial fights of 1936. Of course, Governor Curley has consistently supported practically all legislation proposed by labor in the last two years. On the other hand, Representative Lodge's record has been a 50-50 proposition, although he was the Republican spearhead of many 1935 drives for progressive labor legislation.

Yet, some labor leaders are not wholly satisfied with Governor Curley's record. They doubt the sincerity of his recommendation that the age for leaving school be raised from 14 to 16 years. They wondered why when he made this proposal in his 1935 and 1936 annual messages, he did not fight for it as he did for other legislation. They contend he deliberately avoided the ticklish situation when a Roman Catholic leader, for the second year in succession, stymied the idea by sending a letter to key legislators demanding that the bill be rejected.

Furthermore, some laborites dislike the Governor's stand on the federal child labor amendment. Before the Governor took office in 1935, he told a Monitor reporter that he favored the amendment. However, during the past year and a half he failed to make any supporting move for ratification.

Nor is labor completely satisfied with Representative Lodge, who, some declare, has failed to stand with them on numerous important issues. But they must admit that Representative Lodge has traveled farther on the labor road than any other recent Republican.

Undoubtedly when the Massachusetts State Federation holds its annual convention the question of indorsing a Senatorial and gubernatorial candidate will result on a tremendous battle, with the convention split on the candidacies.

As for John W. Haigis, labor looks with favor upon this liberal Republican, who in his dealings with labor as a newspaper owner and a banker has won the admiration of many leaders of organized workers. It is understood Mr. Haigis failed to sympathize with the owner of the Springfield Republican during the recent newspaper strike, which won him some support from labor.

Labor Weighs Support

According to some leaders Mr. Haigis has a far better labor record than Charles F. Hurley, the Democratic nominee for Governor. The question of allegiance in the gubernatorial contest, therefore, may split the ranks of labor wider than the question of who shall be supported for United States Senator.

At any rate, it is agreed on all sides that, from a labor vote standpoint, the Republicans selected the best possible top-of-the-ticket team when they endorsed Mr. Haigis and Representative Lodge. It is up to labor now to decide which way to throw its support.

Had the Republicans selected Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, and Sinclair Weeks, former Mayor of Newton, as their gubernatorial and senatorial candidates, the Republican setup would not be attractive to labor.

According to one labor leader, Representative Saltonstall would not have been subjected to the terrific tongue lashing administered to Gaspar G. Bacon, the Republican nominee in 1934. But he would have been opposed by labor, with the result that the Republican Party might lose considerable voting strength.

As for Mr. Haigis and Representative Lodge it appears certain that the worst treatment they will receive from labor, if the latter decided not to support them openly, is silence.

Edgar M. Mills

Giving It the 'Gas' Back in 1893

© Fox — Famous "Old Crock" of Lanark, Scotland

This Ancient Automobile, Which Has Taken Part in Many London-to-Brighton Runs, Was Sold by Its Owner, James Bryce, to George H. Waterman of Massachusetts. It Is a Five-Horsepower Panhard Two-Seater of 1893, Which Is Still in Good Condition and Will Do 50 Miles to the Gallon. Photo Shows Mr. Bryce Giving the Car a Test Run Before Its Long Trip to America

Spiritual Key to World Problems To Be Sought Abroad by Dr. Andrews

Convinced that the great problems facing the world are spiritual, not material, Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston again is packing her trunk for travel abroad. She will sail on the Berengaria on July 2 for Cherbourg, France and spend five months in intensive searching for facts on problems arising from international contacts on which to base her next report, a thoroughgoing presentation which probably will take her several years to complete.

"The League of Nations is not dead," declared Dr. Andrews when interviewed at her home recently. As the organizer in 1908 of the American School Citizenship League and leader in numerous educational peace movements since that time, she feels that because two members of the League failed to live up to the letter of the Covenant is no reason for considering it without practical value.

Common Welfare

Although each member nation would appear to be looking out for its own interests at present, she pointed out, there is every reason to hope for a time when a desire for the common welfare of the world will be the motivating force. "When we had our 13 original states here," she said, "we had warfare all the time, war between Massachusetts and New York, trouble over tariff barriers. Not until we had a Constitution to which all pledged their loyalty did we have harmony among the states. The League of Nations requires one loyalty."

She will visit nearly every European country this year, questioning individuals in all walks of life, from peasant to ruler, obtaining not only the opinions of students of world affairs but the impressions of citizens who have no access to unbiased or informative news accounts of what is going on in their own or some other country.

New Spiritual Force

"Although," she stated, "we are on the brink of an abyss unless spiritual qualities supplant the selfish desires which produce war, the world has made a tremendous advance since 1912, in methods of living and working together. When I heard President Wilson read that Covenant of the League of Nations, I felt that a new spiritual force had come into the world."

Dr. Andrews was a member of the American Press Bureau at the Paris Peace Conference, propounder of the plan for a world diplomatic conference on education, sponsored by the United States and convoked by the Netherlands, the conference which was planned for September, 1914, but was prevented by the outbreak of the World War. In 1915, however, she was invited by an international group of law professors and publicists to discuss at a conference at The Hague the principles and conditions of a durable peace. Practically within hearing of cannon and aerial bombardment this conference resolved itself into the Central Organization for a Durable Peace.

Honored by Harvard

Through the efforts of Dr. Andrews, whose master's degree in arts and degree of Doctor of Philosophy, received from Harvard University, were both gained in the field of international law and diplomacy, the famous nine-point "minimum program" became discussed in the United States, in many centers of Europe as well as in Central and South America. In 1917, Nijihoff at The Hague, Holland, published her monograph on "The Freedom of the Seas." She is the author of numerous volumes, including "The United States and the World, and the World Family," "The Mandatory System After the World War," "The Teacher, an Agent of International Good Will," and the much-praised "The Holy Land Under Mandate."

Besides the investigation which she is to conduct she will, while in Europe, follow the sessions of the Assembly of the League of Nations, in September; act as United States delegate to the Fifth International Conference on Education, convoked by the International Bureau of Education at Geneva, which meets in July; and in August sit as delegate to the seventh conference of the International Federation of University Women at Cracow, Poland.

Dolan Company Deposits Shown

(Continued from Page 9)

plaint, the motion of amendment would recover all personal profits made by Mr. Dolan through his bond purchases and would seek a judgment against him for failure to buy bonds at a fair price. (It has been brought out in court that bonds were frequently bought through the Legal Securities Corporation at prices in advance of those being asked for the same issues on the open market.)

A startling and somewhat puzzling revelation was made by George R. Farnum, special counsel for the city, when he declared that Thomas H. Mahony, defense counsel, has been conducting for sometime an investigation of treasury records during the incumbency of Frank L. Brier, who preceded Mr. Dolan as city treasurer.

Chief arguments by counsel for both sides before Judge Hanify today were as follows:

Mr. Mahony: "I submit that the city cannot hold Mr. Dolan for both of these charges. The case must be proved on a suit of profits in the original bill of complaint or on the question of the amendment only."

Judge Hanify (to Robert G. Dodge, special counsel for the city): "Are you not departing from the theory of the case in including these two additional charges? I am wondering, Mr. Counsel, if you are not confusing the issue."

Mr. Dodge: "This case is based in part on the violation of the city charter. It is not only a matter of profits but of damages to the city. The treasurer is liable for the loss to the city and the case should be broad enough to include all possible loss to the city. The bill was drawn before all the facts were known. Since this case has started, testimony has revealed many more facts. . . . The bill should be amended."

Mr. Mahony: "I submit that the testimony on these two theories would be different."

Mr. Dodge: "The city treasurer acted willfully in every single item in the complaint."

Judge Hainfy: "So that in every item there was a willful direct and indirect profit?"

Mr. Dodge: "Wilfully excessive profits were made. The two items in the morion are coextensive."

Earlier in the day, the court heard arguments on Mr. Mahony's contention that the case should be divided into several suits instead of under one heading, as it is at present.

"It is manifest," argued Mr. Dodge, "that all these matters are intimately connected and are all part, as we say, of the same scheme."

He cited cases to show that in many instances different acts have been included in one bill when the sum total has been part of the same general action.

What's Going On In the Arts

Jo Davidson

BY ANONYMOUS gift the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has acquired a bronze head cast from a model by Jo Davidson. Entitled "A New Englander," it may be seen in the forecourt of the museum where recent accessions are placed on exhibition.

Jo Davidson is an American who has resided for many years in Paris. He has portrayed more celebrities, no doubt, than any other living artist. The list of his sitters is formidable. Mr. Davidson's aptitude for capturing a likeness which may be recognized by friends and relatives of the model has been instrumental in gaining for him widespread popularity.

He does not belong in the class of sculptors who are designated "modern," although one could not label him academic or traditional either. If he derives from any tendency, it is the mobile, expressive portrayal of the Rodin School. Rodin, in order to impart a sense of continuous movement, a breathing, vibrant likeness, intentionally kept the surface rough and unfinished. It seems he did not smooth down nor work in the small lumps of clay as they were applied to the surface in order to work up the form. The light is broken in the grooved and patched surface, and the texture appears varied and eventful. Rodin tried to gain the transitory effect of the Impressionist painters, with their broken color and thick impasto.

The portrait at the Boston Museum is done in this manner. Little pellets of clay are pressed lightly on to the surface, which appears sketchy and uncompleted. There is no doubt a greater feeling of mobility, change, restlessness about such a portrait. It differs basically from carved sculpture, which maintains a smooth, generalized surface. Such sculpture is possible only in a soft, responsive medium such as clay. The bronze in the casting catches all the surface peculiarities. D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5, closed on Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Water colors by Winslow Homer and John La Farge. Newly acquired painting by Paul Gauguin; New Accession; In the Print Department; Engravings after Pillment; engravings by Jean Duvett, selected masterpieces. Annual exhibition by students of the museum. Fourteenth century of Madonna and Child. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock, also Saturdays at 2, and Sundays at 3:30.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge — Open weekdays 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of Style and Technique, arranged by the Museum Class; Masters of Etchings in Eighteenth-Century Italy; Canaletto and Tiepolo; Persian Exhibition; English and American Eighteenth-Century Portraits; Loans of Gothic Tapestries.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition of color prints.

Boston City Club—Water colors by M. N. Culire. Through June 29.

Doll & Richards—Paintings by Margaret F. Richardson, also group show.

Hatfield Color Shop—100 facsimiles of drawings by Degas, Lautres, Ingres, Watteau.

No. 10 Gallery—Water colors by Merton Leggett Guilliam.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by H. Winthrop Peirce, memorial exhibition. Also prints by Carl Oscar Borg.

Yamanaka—Old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints of landscape subjects.

Harley Perkins Gallery—General exhibition of water colors.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members of the Guild; through June 27.

Goodman-Walker — Exhibition of ship models by Richard Orr.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—General exhibit of prints and paintings in new quarters.

Boston Public Library—Annual exhibit of the 50 best books of the year and printing for commerce exhibit, lent by the American Institute of Graphic Arts. Through June 30.

Children's Art Center — Water colors by Kay Peterson. Through June.

Women's City Club—Paintings by Anthony Thieme.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — English Brass Rubbings. Water colors by Christian Rohlfs. Gallery guidance daily at 2 p. m., except Saturdays and Sundays.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Banker Declares Church Deficient On Four Counts

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 22 (AP)—Elbert A. Harvey, Boston banker, indicted the church on four counts before the general council of the Congregational and Christian churches at its biennial meeting here today.

The churches, Mr. Harvey said in a speech prepared for delivery, "are generally successful in worship, uplift, inspiration, education, relief, benevolences, recreation and entertainment." Then, he listed these deficiencies:

"The church is not supplying the world with prophetic leadership.

"Church attendance is so expensive that the average man cannot afford it.

"The church is not adequately undergirding family life in an age when home life is tending to disintegrate.

"The church is not concerned with the downtrodden; and is not giving sufficient attention to social, racial and labor problems."

Mr. Harvey urged "that the churches establish in every community a forum to discuss economic and political problems in order that the normal problems of the age may be discerned and the world provided with prophetic leadership."

He advocated vigorous endorsement of the Boys' Club movement and the creation of "a social or good neighbor center in every community" through "interdenominational cooperation."

To reduce the cost of churchgoing, Mr. Harvey suggested that "the church spread its religious services through the week and bring about co-operation in use of its structures by several bodies."

Foreign Wars Vets Elect Boston Lawyer As State Commander

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 22 (AP)—A Boston attorney, Joel L. Miller, headed the Massachusetts department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars today.

Mr. Miller was elected commander-in-chief, succeeding Frederick T. Openshaw, of Fall River, at the department's convention which concluded yesterday.

Members of the ladies auxiliary chose Mrs. Gertrude L. MacDonald of Boston to succeed Mrs. Bessie G. Misner of Arlington.

Resolutions adopted urged uniform pensions for all veterans, and retention of veterans who received bonus bonds on soldier's aid and local welfare rolls.

Bridges Takes Hand In Amoskeag Issues

CONCORD, N. H., June 22 (AP)—Gov. H. Styles Bridges conferred today with officials of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company at the executive offices of reorganization plans for reopening of the mills at Manchester.

Tomorrow, the Governor said, he would meet representatives of bondholders, Manchester bankers and members of textile commissions which have been studying the Amoskeag situation. On Wednesday he plans to continue his discussion at Manchester.

Anglers 'Dig' Bait In Slot Machines

By the Associated Press

Northampton, Mass., June 22

A HOMEMADE slot machine has solved for Herman Douyard, a barber here, the problem of distributing bait to his fishermen customers.

With little time between shaves and haircuts to sell worms, Mr. Douyard invented the slot machine. Anglers drop a coin in a slot, turn a crank and out falls a can of worms.

Business increased. Mr. Douyard hired 10 youngsters to dig the bait.

Victor

Wide World

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.
Indorsed by G. O. P. Convention for United States Senate

Newtonville Opens Intensive Drive For Library Funds

Plans for a $40,000 campaign for the Newtonville branch library building are being pushed to completion this week by a committee of prominent Newtonville citizens under the chairmanship of Albert M. Lyon. A one-day campaign, unique in the history of drives for building funds, will be held on June 30 when 350 canvassers will solicit contributions from every Newtonville resident.

The Newtonville Library Association which sponsors the campaign has already purchased, for the proposed building, the land at the corner of Walnut Street and Highland Avenue. Emphasizing the pressing need for a library building, Julius Lucht, librarian of Newton, points out in a statement to the campaign committee, that the circulation of the Newtonville branch is the largest of any in the city by about 22 per cent. Mayor Edwin O. Childs, former Mayor Sinclair Weeks, Superintendent of Schools Julius E. Warren and Paul E. Elicker, principal of the Newton High School, all endorse the appeal.

Speaking of the relation of the high school to the library, Mr. Warren stated that the 2600 pupils of the Newton High School greatly needed the library building for use in their reference work. "The high school library," said Mr. Warren, "can accommodate only 500 pupils. The proposed building will be a valued addition to the work of the school."

The erection of the building will complete a notable group of public buildings on Walnut Street including the Newton High School and First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Newton.

Saskatchewan First To Prepare Soil Map

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—A soil map of the Province of Saskatchewan is being distributed now, the outcome of work first undertaken in 1920 by the soils department of the University of Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan is the first province to prepare this type of map.

The report and maps furnish a basis for investigation on the relation of the soil types shown to crops and farm practices, weeds, plant diseases, insect pests, soil drifting and soil fertility.

The report contained the following statement: "Those thinking of Saskatchewan as a strictly wheat growing province will be surprised at the extent of the area in which the acreage of wheat is less than that of other farm crops."

American Water Works

NEW YORK—The electric subsidiaries of American Water Works and Electric Company report total power output for the month of May as 194,719,997 kilowatt hours, against 167,831,791 kilowatt hours for the corresponding month of 1935, an increase of 16 per cent. For the five months ended May 31, 1936, power output totaled 954,737,339 kilowatt hours, as against 843,-989,589 kilowatt hours for the same period last year, an increase of 13 per cent.

Bay State GOP Is Under Way For Coming Campaign

(Continued from Page 9)

tenant Governor was thrown before the convention.

Mr. Weeks, by following Representative Saltonstall's example, eliminated the only other feared primary contest.

Mr. Weeks pledged his full support to Representative Lodge.

Joseph E. Warner, former Attorney General, and Winfield A. Schuster, member of the Governor's Council, who made possible the nomination of Mr. Haigis for Governor, were the only men to lose out as a result of the convention. Mr. Warner expected to obtain the nomination for Lieutenant Governor or Attorney General. But he obtained neither. As a matter of fact, the convention itself tossed Mr. Warner into the political discard.

Both Mr. Warner and Mr. Schuster made several enemies when they endeavored to block convention endorsement of Mr. Saltonstall for Lieutenant Governor, in view of the fact that Representative Saltonstall turned all his enemies into friends by his complete support of Mr. Haigis.

The ticket, as a whole, is considered the strongest the Republicans could have selected from the available material.

The endorsement of Representative Lodge is attributed to his own personal ideas about campaign. He contends that the successful candidate should know as many persons as possible through the State, voters as well as politicians. In line with this theory he acquainted himself with 600 out of the 706 delegates elected to the convention.

It is quite possible that he will place Governor Curley at a disadvantage in the coming election fight. The liberal young grandson of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge based his campaign upon issues not personalities. It is well known that Governor Curley campaigns best when his opponent attacks him personally.

Mr. Lodge's candidacy certainly refutes the oft-repeated charge that the Republican Party produces only conservatives in Massachusetts. By his record in the Legislature Mr. Lodge has proved his liberalism. Of course, it is not liberalism which borders on radicalism.

As for Mr. Haigis, he is hailed as a Massachusetts "Landon," a man whose knowledge of finance will lead Massachusetts back to a "pay-as-you-go" policy. He is likened also to the late President Coolidge whose frugality was well publicized. But Mr. Haigis is also known as a liberal, which will help him in the coming fight.

State Colleges' Doors May Be Thrown Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 22—James G. Reardon, State Commissioner of Education, predicted here that the doors of state colleges will be opened to parochial and private school graduates by next June.

"If a young man wishes to enter Massachusetts State College, or any girl desires to go to a state teachers' college, they should be admitted if they meet certain requirements without going before an examining board," the commissioner said.

Public school graduates who have sufficient scholastic standing to be certified for college are admitted without examination, but no so with parochial and private schools, Mr. Reardon pointed out.

First Time in 184 Years Schools Without Chairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALMER, Mass., June 22—The local school committee has established a record all its own. For the first time since 1752 when the Palmer schools opened, the committee has been without a chairman, a condition possibly unparalleled in the State.

The board has six members and at each meeting two candidates have been suggested for the chairmanship. Each candidate has three steadfast supporters and through the school year, meeting after meeting has found the committee deadlocked.

Honor Degrees Given Six Men At Vermont U.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 22 (AP)—The University of Vermont awarded six honorary degrees at its 132d commencement exercises here today. The recipients:

Rt. Rev. George Ashton Oldham, bishop of Albany, doctor of laws.

Melvin Maynard Johnson, dean of Boston University Law School, doctor of laws.

Gardner Leland Green, University of Vermont '06, president of the Berry Schools, Mount Berry, Ga., doctor of education.

Harold Henry Fisher, University of Vermont '11, professor of history, Stanford University, Calif., doctor of humane letters.

John William Redmond, University of Vermont '86, Newport lawyer, doctor of laws.

Harold Eggleston Libby, engineer, New York City, civil engineer.

Degrees in course were conferred upon 219 young men and women. Dean Johnson, as commencement speaker, spoke on the development of personal responsibility in education.

Summer Courses For Teachers College

James G. Reardon, state commissioner of education, has announced that courses in adult education, basic English, and problems and procedures in adult alien education will be given this summer at the State Teachers College, Hyannis, Mass., from July 6 to Aug. 14, inclusive.

Miss Mary L. Guyton, state supervisor of adult alien education, will be the instructor of these courses, assisted by Anna L. Kelley, supervisor of adult alien education in the city of Peabody, in the course in basic English, and John F. Moran, former supervisor of adult alien education in the city of Pittsfield, in problems and procedures in adult alien education.

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Soil Mechanics' Conference Opens

(Continued from Page 9)

office with continuous footing on a very compact bed of sand and gravel, 23 feet thick. The building exerts a pressure of 2.5 tons a square foot on the ground. I do not know of any building code or of any textbook which does not contain a very much higher figure for the safe bearing value of such a stratum. Nevertheless, the settlement of the building ranged between two and three feet.

"The same books which inform the patient reader on the safe bearing values also contain instructive tables with the values of the coefficient of internal friction of fat and lean clays and loams. Yet with some skill and experience in the laboratory, one can get almost any specified friction value for a given clay."

Considering these unpleasant facts, one of the first requirements for a clean-up in the field of foundation engineering thought necessary by the founder of this branch of applied science, is insistence on a satisfactory explanation of the meaning of terms.

Another surprise statement which Dr. von Terzaghi hurled with emphasis at foundation engineers, decried the practice of making small-scale loading tests on doubtful ground.

"Grossly unbalanced is the evidence offered in support of the claim that the settlement of a building can be predicted from the results of one or of several small-scale loading tests performed at the level of the base of the future foundation," he said. "For each case of evidence for this claim which has thus far come to my attention, I can quote at least two cases out of my own experience which contradict it. Considering these facts, the academic merits of the underlying theory are utterly irrelevant, because the empirical arguments suffice to invalidate the claim."

But while taxing theorists and textbook "manufacturers" to the woodshed because of their tall stories, the Vienna natural scientist had nothing but praise for the modern construction engineer who by patient observation and practical experience enables others to learn to discriminate between what is really known and what is merely believed.

Delegates at the first meeting today represented 20 foreign nations as distant as the Dutch East Indies and Straits Settlements. More than 200 were in attendance, representing governments, outstanding engineering firms, universities, learned societies and research institutions.

The conference, which lasts through Friday of this week, will bring together for the first time, the results of work which has hitherto been done individually for each engineering task, and seldom published. Through the discussions and by means of papers printed and circulated, it is expected that a large body of significant information will be made available. Already 147 papers have been received and printed in two volumes. A third volume will contain a report of the proceedings and discussions. Officials intimate that the three volumes will be the equivalent of nine standard textbooks.

Translator of Bible Into Chinese Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HINSDALE, Mass., June 22—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Chauncey Goodrich, translator of the Bible into Chniese, for 60 years a missionary in China, and a native of this town, was commemorated in a special service at Hinsdale Congregational Church. Mr. Wynn Conant Fairfield of Newtonville, foreign secretary of the American Board of Missions, who worked with Dr. Goodrich in China, spoke.

Prof. Carrington Goodrich, a son of the missionary and a member of the faculty of Columbia College, also spoke of his father's work and there was an exhibition of Chinese articles sent to the church and to Hinsdale friends by Dr. Goodrich.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Queen Mary	June 24	Cherbourg	June 29	June 23, 8:00 pm	June 24, 7:00 am
Aquitania	June 27	Southampton	July 3	June 26, 8:00 pm	June 27, 7:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Maunganui	San Francisco	July 1	June 26, 4.00 pm	June 26, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Malolo	San Francisco	June 28	June 23, 4:00 pm	June 23, 7:30 pm
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	July 4	June 28, 4:00 pm	June 29, 7:30 pm

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	Top Hatters; orchestra	**Convention speaker**	Recordings and reports .....
5:15	Local dramatic sketch	Top Hatters; orchestra	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports .....
5:30	"The Singing Lady"; songs..	Ripley show program	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	Recordings and reports .....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Checkerboard"; variety	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Recordings and reports .....
6:00	News; Journal; speaker	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	George Hall's Orchestra ....
6:15	"Melody Time"; variety	Edwin Davies, baritone	Sketch; vocal duo	Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim
6:30	News; music; sports briefs .	Records; studio interview ...	Sports reports	Washington Backstage .....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sports Review..	"Renfrew of the Mounted" ..	Sports reports; music .....
7:00	George Harris's Orchestra ..	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch....	Four Barbers, quartet	Yankee News Service .....
7:15	"Revue"; popular variety ...	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	**Talk, Raymond G. Swing**	Concert ensemble .....
7:30	"Lum and Abner"; sketch...	After-Dinner Revue: soloist ..	Ted Husing; Charioteers	Radio and School Institute ..
7:45	John Herrick, baritone	Rubinoff's Orch.; soloist	**Boake Carter, commentator** ..	Detective mystery sketch ....
8:00	**"Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy; orchestra**	**Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; comedy; orchestra** ..	Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians; soloist	**Poughkeepsie intercollegiate** varsity crew race on Hudson River, New York .....
8:15				
8:30	"Melodiana"; Abe Lyman's	**Margaret Speaks, soprano;	"Pick and Pat"; blackface	"Music for Today"; variety..
8:45	Orchestra; soloists	chorus; concert orchestra...	sketches; orchestra	
9:00	**Greater Minstrels: Gus Van;**	**Harry Horlick and Gypsies;	**Radio Theater: Merle Oberon	Larry Funk's Orchestra .....
9:15	**soloists; orchestra**	**Howard Price, tenor; chorus**	**and Herbert Marshall in	Larry Funk's Orchestra .....
9:30	State Board of Housing pro-	"Aims of Republican Party,"	"The Dark Angel"; other	**Eddy Brown, violin; orchestra**
9:45	gram; speakers	John Hamilton, chairman ..	players; orchestra	Yankee News Service .....
10:00	**"Convention Preview" by**	**Lullaby Lady; male quartet;	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra....	Wayne King and his orch.;
10:15	**NBC staff of commentators**	**concert orchestra**	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra....	vocal soloists .....
10:30	**Independence Hall reception**	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	**News Dramatizations**	20th Century Serenade .....
10:45	**to convention visitors**	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Sport commentator	**Philadelphia Welcomes the**
11:00	Reports; news; Karl Rohde	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	**Democratic Convention** ...
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports review; organist	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra ...
11:30	Glen Gray and his Casa	"The Owl Club"; with Del	Jack Denny's Orchestra	"Follies"; popular variety
11:45	Loma Orchestra; soloist...	Castillo, organist	Bernie Cummins's Orchestra..	program from Cincinnati..

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parenthese)

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), United States Navy Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:00 WBZ, WEEI (National), WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Opening of Democratic National Convention, from Philadelphia, Penna.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

3:00 WNAC. Boston Bees-Chicago baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.

3:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Continental Varieties"; Gleb Yellin's Orchestra; soloists.

3:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Have You Heard?"; U. S. Department of Education drama.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Crime Clues sketch; Spencer Dean mystery serial drama.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Mario Braggiotti and his orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.

8:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Jane Froman.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Vox Pop —The Voice of the People"; sidewalk interviews by Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Ed Wynn and his Scrapbook; Graham McNamee; soloists; vocal group; Lennie Hayton's Orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, WEEI (National), WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Keynote speech of Senator Alben W. Barkley at Democratic National Convention.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Impressions of the Keynote Speech," Walter Lippmann, political analyst.

Early English Visitor Found Boston a Pleasant Village; But 'Lions' Presented Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 22—Boston and New England generally made a favorable impression on William Wood, the first Englishman to write a guide book to America. This book was published in 1635, and a rare copy has just been sold in London. Wood says that Boston has a "very pleasant situation," not far from Roxberry, which is "a fair and handsome country town, the inhabitants of it being all very rich."

The full title of Wood's work is "New England's Prospect, A True, Lively, and Experimentall Description of that Part of America, commonly called New England; Discovering the State of that Countrie, both as it stands to our new-come English Planters, and to the old Native Inhabitants." His work is intended principally for actual visitors to New England, or, as he himself puts it, for the "benefit of future voyagers," but it is also intended to "enrich the knowledge of the mere mind-traveling reader."

Hard Work Necessary

Mr. Wood is not quite certain whether New England is an island or a peninsula but lack of information on this point does not prevent him from being sure that Massachusetts is a better place than England. Anybody in Massachusetts, he says, "with more than a boy's head, and no less than a man's strength" will prosper more with a capital of £100 than he would in England with an income of £20 a year. But only, he adds, if he is prepared to work hard.

The chief occupation is farming, and this is sometimes difficult. Wood says that he has seen soil so hard that 10 oxen were wearied, their iron chains were broken, and their shares and coulters "much strained." But after admitting this, he cheers himself up with the thought that every family has a spring of fresh water much superior in quality to that in England. Some people, in fact, maintain that the water of New England is the finest in the world, and Wood, without divulging his qualifications for offering judgment on the point, is inclined to agree with them.

New England Climate

What principally commends New England to Wood is its climate. Most of the settlements are on the sea coast, and their weather is much better than that of corresponding places in England. Whereas, in the home country, most cold winds come from the sea, the winter sea breezes of Massachusetts are warm and pleasant. Nevertheless, winter is more wintery, and summer more summery in America than in England, and Wood anticipates all objections by asking triumphantly, "Who will condemn that which is as England hath been?"

Fortunately, however, winter in New England is of brief duration. It begins in December and ends on Feb. 10. Wood feels quite sure about the latter date, because for 10 years in succession the ice in the rivers has broken up always on that particular day, which he considers "hath been a passage very remarkable." According to the Indians, whom Wood looks on with great approbation, regarding them as courteous, truthful, constant, and brave, every 10 years or so there is practically no winter at all. There was none, for example, when the Pilgrim Fathers came over in 1620-21, and the weather was extremely mild when Massachusetts was settled again in 1629. This, says Wood, was "a great mercy to the English." To this cause may be due the fine complexion of New Englanders, the freshness and ruddiness of their skins being a great marvel to all who see them.

Some of the Drawbacks

Nevertheless, there are a few drawbacks to New England. Chief among these are wolves, rattlesnakes, spiders and "troublesome flies." Boston, however, is free from most of these pests, because it is on "a neck of land, bare of wood." The greatest wants of Boston, says Wood, are timber and "meadow ground, which never were in that place." The Bostonians are "constrained to fetch their building timber and firewood from the islands in boats." Boston is too small to support many farms, and is best suited for trading with England.

There are bears, moose, squirrels, rabbits, foxes, ferrets, beavers and lions. But about lions Wood is not very sure. "Concerning lions," he admits, "I will not say that I saw any myself, but some affirm that they have seen a lion at Cape Anne, which is not above six leagues from Boston; some likewise being lost in woods have heard such terrible roarings as have made them much aghast; which must be either lions or devils, there being no other creatures which use to roar saving bears, which have not such a terrible kind of roaring."

Other Early Books

Several other early printed books dealing with America were also sold at the same auction. One of those that aroused most interest was Edward Williams's "Virgo Triumphans, or, Virginia richly and truly valued . . . more especially . . . The fertile Carolina, and no lesse excellent Isle of Roanoak," a first edition published in 1650. A further work was T. Morton's "New English Canaan . . . Containing an Abstract of New England . . . written . . . upon Tenne Yeares Knowledge and Experiment of the Country," printed, with a poem by Ben Jonson, in 1637. Morton's is a more mythological work than Wood's, and is filled out with ingenious theories instead of facts noted down from careful personal observation. Red Indians, says Morton, are born as perfectly white as Englishmen, but acquire their color from the baths of walnut leaves that their mothers give them. He agrees with Wood that New England is one of the most delectable spots on the earth's surface.

Cape Playhouse to Open With Cohan Production

DENNIS, Mass.—"The Song and Dance Man," which George M. Cohan both wrote and played on Broadway some seasons ago, will be the opening attraction of Raymond Moore's Cape Playhouse at Dennis on Monday, June 29. Donald Brian will portray the role originally played by Mr. Cohan.

The supporting company will include Dorothy Blackburn, Dudley Howley, Philip Huston, Ruth Matteson and Otto Hulett. Other players will be announced in the near future. The play will be staged by Burk Symon. The approaching season is Mr. Moore's tenth year at Dennis, which qualifies his institution as the senior—save one—of all the summer theater companies in the United States.

Moley and Barton 'Ad' Men Speakers

Raymond Moley, former "Brain Truster," now editor of Today, and Bruce Barton, strategists of the Democratic and Republican Parties, will address the general session of the Advertising Federation of America meeting in Boston, June 28-July 2.

Mr. Moley will discuss "The Future of Corporate Prophets." Mr. Barton will speak on "The Future of the Advertising Man."

Speakers on the five-day convention program include: David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America; Merle Thorpe, Samuel C. Dobbs, Merle Sidener, and 10 others. This convention celebrates the silver jubilee anniversary of the "truth-in-advertising" movement, inaugurated at Boston in 1911.

Edgartown Harbor Proposal Indorsed

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Modification of the existing project for development of Edgartown Harbor, Massachusetts, to provide a channel generally 150 feet wide and 17 feet deep from Nantucket Sound into deep water of the inner harbor was recommended today by Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of army engineers.

The alteration recommended involves an estimated cost of $21,175 for new work and $500 annually for maintenance, subject to the condition that local interests contribute $10,000 toward the cost and furnish gratis to the Government suitable areas for the disposal of dredged material.

ICC Sets Hearings On Branch Rail Lines

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today announced four hearings on proposed abandonments of branch railroad lines operated by the Boston & Maine Railroad.

A hearing at Fitchburg, Mass., July 30, will consider the Ashburnham branch in Worcester County, Mass.

The other three hearings are at Concord, N. H., on abandonments in that state. They are: July 31, Bristol branch; Aug. 3, Claremont branch in Merrimac and Sullivan Counties; Aug. 5, line from Goffstown to Henniker Junction.

Girls Latin School Class to Celebrate

As a climax to the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the class of 1911 of the Girls' Latin School of Boston will be in charge of the reception tendered to seniors by the Alumnae Association tomorrow.

Extending official greetings to the seniors will be Miss Dorothy Worrell, president of the Alumnae Association; Mrs. Edgar T. Driscoll, chairman of the day, and members of the board.

A feature of the entertainment will be whistling and violin solos by Mrs. Eunice Allbright Scriven, Latin School graduate who is said to be the first woman to have whistled over the radio. Mrs. Scriven will be accompanied at the piano by another graduate of the school, Miss Doris Arntzen.

Observing Its 300th Anniversary

By a Staff Artist — The Fairbanks House at Dedham, Mass.

A New England Album—VII

The main section of the Fairbanks House in Dedham, Mass., will reach its 300th anniversary this year, along with the town itself. Generally accepted as the oldest frame house in the United States, this beautiful architectural antique will play an important part in the tercentenary exercises of the town.

Jonathan Fairbanks, 6000 descendants of whom have since incorporated themselves, was the builder of the first and main section of the homestead. It is pitch-roofed and of a distinctly different architecture from the two later gambrel-roofed additions on either side.

A weather-mellowed clapboard building set among veteran elms, as all good New England antique houses should be, the Fairbanks House, with all its simplicity, possesses that richness typical of dwellings which have served through the years not merely as houses, but as homes. It is entered through a small cubicle of a hallway, measuring 5 by 3½ feet, and the wooden log leading from this entrance into the kitchen has been worn smooth and concave by generations of feet belonging to hungry Fairbankses.

Love the Woods? Read This

Peterborough, N. H., June 22

TENDERFEET and veteran campers alike were included in the list of 10 woods rules given out today by Dr. William M. Harlow of the New York State College of Forestry. Dr. Harlow is teaching woodlore and campcraft in Boston University's Sargent Camp, here this summer. His 10 rules follow:

1. Put out your fire. (This is the most important rule of all.) After you think the fire is absolutely out, pour another pail of water on it.

2. Never build a fire on humus, which is the accumulated litter of years on the forest floor, but clear it away until you find sand, or other underlying soil.

3. Leave your camp site clean. The next camper will not like to find your tin cans and papers scattered about.

4. Before you throw a match away, break it. If it is cool enough to crumble in your hand, it will be cool enough to do no damage when thrown away.

5. Do not wear high heels when you go hiking or mountain climbing.

6. When you climb a mountain, take an extra wrap to put on when you reach the top. You will freeze if you go climbing in light cottons and nothing else.

7. When you come to a spring full of leaves and somebody's lunch papers, stop and clean it out.

8. Never peel standing white birch trees. If you feel that you have to have birch bark to write letters on or make things of, find a place where two or three trees are growing together and cut down the poorest. In this way, you do not leave an unsightly scar on a living tree, and the others have a better chance to grow, for white birch needs plenty of light.

9. Never cross a stream on a birch log, especially when you have a pack on your back. Birch bark outlasts the wood by many years, and what is apparently a sound log may suddenly drop you into the middle of the stream.

10. Whenever you go into the woods, always take three things: a pocket knife, a compass, and matches in a waterproof container.

Young Skipper of Steamer Nantasket Looks Back on Long Line of Mariners

A jingle of the engine room bell signal. The excursion steamer Nantasket—decks crowded with passengers, moved slowly away from Rowe's Wharf. The bow swung out. Again the metal signal handle was yanked up and dropped. The bell sounded far down in the engine room, barely audible through open doors and ports.

"We're off," said the friendly young skipper, and his guest's attention was suddenly recalled from the forward deck below—on which a dazzling white sun made more vivid the bright colors of beach costumes—to the small dark pilot house, the sanctum of all skippers.

As the craft straightened out and headed down stream toward Pemberton and Nantasket, the pilot took the wheel to "spell off" the skipper.

Master's License

"Now what do you want to know?" asked Capt. Thomas S. Cleverly, a tall, slim, young man, who at 28 years of age is a full-fledged skipper. He holds a master's license qualifying him to navigate vessels in all bays, rivers, harbors or sounds in the United States. In his manner was none of that brusqueness often associated by the 'andlubber with those who bark orders from the bridge.

The youngest captain to operate in the port of Boston and one of the youngest in the entire country, Captain Cleverly marks the fourth generation of his family to pilot boats of all types in and about Boston harbor.

Captain Cleverly, whose grandfather sailed yachts with Charles Francis Adams, began his seafaring career when a boy of 16. He sailed as quartermaster for several years with Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, who has taken more naval vessels and big commercial craft on their builders' trials than any other man hereabouts. When there is a lull in the demand to take new ships over the measured trial course off Rockland, Maine, Captain Kemp find time to act as secretary of the Boston Maine Society.

"It was Capain Kemp," said Captain Cleverly, "who taught me the three R's of navigation. And I learned a great deal from Capt. Joseph T. Galiano, veteran skipper of the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company, who rose to the position of general manager of that 118-year-old line. When Captain Galiano was made manager I was promoted from first mate to captain of the steamer Nantasket."

Captain Cleverly became a mate when he attained his majority, was pilot at 22 and skipper at 25.

In the days before steam was known and when there were no buoys to mark deep water, a John Cleverly lived on Peddock's Island in Boston Harbor. He was a pilot for vessels going up to Quincy, Weymouth and the southern section of the harbor, knew every fathom of water as a country boy knows the short cuts through wooded areas. Cap'n John Cleverly was one of the first to hold a state commission to pilot foreign boats in Massachusetts waters.

Guided to Dock

Square riggers, saucy clipper ships, "fore'n'afters" and all kinds of windjammers were guided to dock with nothing but canvas for power, long before tugboats were snorting up and down the harbor.

Old Cap'n Cleverly's three sons all became pilots, following in their father's footsteps. Capt. Merton A. Cleverly, father of the Nantasket's skipper, is still piloting oil tankers and other craft up the Weymouth, Fore and Back rivers.

Young Captain Cleverly has sailed on 10,000-ton cruisers, the big Matson passenger ships built at Fore River, and many other craft taken out for trials by Captain Kemp. He admits the value and help that buoys are to navigation, but with the traits of his forefathers, prefers to steer when possible by the old "family ranges," the landmarks known through long association.

"Hills don't change. Buoys sometimes get washed out of position or are fouled by passing vessels," he said. "Natural range marks, valleys, rocks and things that remain without change, are sure-fire guides."

Homer Paintings Exhibit Planned

Several exhibitions of the work of Winslow Homer, celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the American painter's birth in Boston in 1836, are announced by the galleries. H. G. Fairfield, chairman of the Prout's Neck Association, states that from July 18 to Aug. 2 inclusive, in Homer's studio cottage at Prout's Neck, many paintings practically unknown to the public will be shown.

Among the works lent by Mrs. Charles Savage Homer and by personal friends of the artist are some of his later water colors, including the painting of the wreck on the rocks near his cottage. Booth Tarkington has written the preface to the catalogue.

Following the annual exhibition by students of the Museum school, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will open on June 25 a loan exhibition of water colors, drawings and prints by Winslow Homer and by John La Farge, his distinguished contemporary. Many of Homer's most famous water colors, some of his early woodcuts, wood engravings and book illustrations will be shown. La Farge will be represented by important water colors, while his wide technical variety will be illustrated by examples of stained glass, drawings, woodcuts and book illustrations.

Match Workers Of Springfield In Sympathy Strike

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 22 (AP)—Employees of the Springfield plant of the Diamond Match Company went on strike today. The decision to quit work followed a meeting of union employees at the mill gates.

The action here is partly in support of the strike of employees in Barberton and Wadsworth, O.

In a recent meeting here of the union workers it was voted to send to Joseph E. Duffey, labor manager for the company at Barberton, demands that the requests of the Ohio workers be complied with and that Mr. Duffey come here to confer with the local union.

Late last night Fred Mascaro, union business agent, received word from Mr. Duffey that he would be here today, it was said.

Picketing of the plant was begun immediately. The plant is said to employ about 250, divided into two shifts. Union representatives declared the strike 100 per cent effective.

Edgar G. Allen, plant manager, said that not all the employees struck and that some machinery was running. The engineers, he said, did not go out. He said the plant would be kept open so that any who wished to return might have opportunity to do so.

Maine to Conserve Lobster Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 22—In line with its campaign by the Sea and Shore Fishery Department to rebuild the fishing industry the department is commencing shortly to buy, stamp and then release seed lobsters for the first time in five years.

Through this method, it is hoped to protect a large percentage of the seed bearers and allow them to start their young off toward maturity. This will be a substitute form of conservation and propagation in place of the much better results possible from the rearing station which the State is endeavoring to establish.

For several years the conservation work was carried on and the results were proven to be profitable. However, it was discontinued because of a lack of funds, five years ago. Since that time, nothing has been done toward the conservation of this Maine industry. The number of lobster fishermen has fallen off at an alarming rate and the department now is determined to stop this decline and start a period of increase in the number of fishermen employed and the number of lobsters produced.

The ultimate goal is the establishment of a rearing station.

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Solution to Crossword Puzzle

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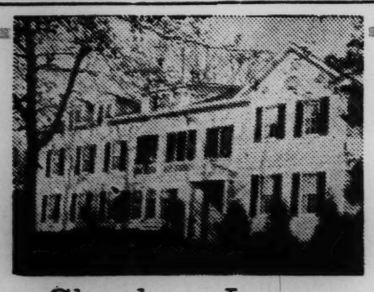
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Listed Stock Quotations

Market Advances; Motors, Aircrafts, Chemicals in the Lead

Commodity and Money Markets

Wide Assortment Of Stocks Climb In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Quiet strength appeared in today's stock market, with leading industrials climbing fractions to 3 points.

In the forefront of the upward movement was Chrysler at a new high for the year. Others, close on the heels of the motor leader near the final hour, included Douglas Aircraft, Columbian Carbon, Allied Chemical, du Pont, Westinghouse, J. I. Case, National Supply, American Telephone, Western Union, Johns-Manville, Loew's, Santa Fe and Delaware & Hudson.

Up less than a point were General Motors, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Sugar Refining, Consolidated Edison, North American, United Aircraft, Sperry, Boeing, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, Northern Pacific, N. Y. Central and Great Northern.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximate 1,000,000.

Politics a Market Factor

Wheat and cotton rallied after early heaviness. Bonds were steady. Gold currencies were higher in terms of the dollar as the French Government defended the franc.

Equities received little aid from commodities. Grains and cotton backed water under profit-taking. Bonds did better. Foreign gold currencies gained in terms of the dollar as European tension seemed to be lessening.

Adjournment of Congress apparently failed as a prime market stimulant. Wall Street had its eyes principally on favorable business news.

Politics held much of the attention in the board rooms, although it was said to be questionable whether current campaign rumblings were having much effect on stocks.

The activity of Chrysler, General Motors and stocks of other corporations having large surpluses was attributed to hopes that the new tax bill will force the payment of larger dividends.

Reports of expanding orders, both from private and governmental sources, brought buying in Douglas Aircraft and some of the other aviation issues.

Federal Issues Up

Showing improved action following several days of heaviness, United States Government issues scored moderate gains today to offset irregularity in other divisions of the bond market.

Excepting a few of the Federal Farm Mortgage and Home Owners Loan Corporation obligations the government list rose 1-32d to 4-32ds of a point in early trading. It was the impression of specialists that the downward drift of last week established levels which looked more attractive to investors.

Treasury 4s reached 113.3 in the second hour, up 4-32ds of a point. The 2¾s, 3s and 3¾s also gained some ground. The guaranteed division was 2-32ds higher to 2-32ds down.

Fractionally improved prices were paid for a number of rail and utility obligations, including those of American & Foreign Power, Detroit Edison, International Telephone, and Southern Pacific.

Bonds of Southern Railway, Walworth, Pacific Gas & Electric, and Missouri Pacific were offered around half a point down.

Italian Government 7s were pulled down a point, following their sensationa rise last week. Rome 6½s pushed up 1¼ to a new high for the movement, while Milan City 6½s improved a minor fraction. Loans of Brazil, Colombia, Germany and Poland were firm.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Prices were generally strong in today's stock market, although business was on a moderate scale. International Nickel, Woolworth, Ltd., silk and tobacco shares were in demand, and transatlantic issues, the mining group and oils also moved higher. The market closed firm.

Paris: French rentes and industrial shares closed firm and were in fair demand. Domestic issues were higher on the optimistic interpretation of the Government's financial program. Government bonds were well supported.

Liverpool: Cotton closed quiet and about unchanged, trade buying being supplied by profit taking and hedging.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
July	.91½	.95¼	.91½	.95⅛	+.01⅜
September	.93¼	.96	.93¼	.95⅞	+. ¾
December	.95¼	.97⅝	.93¼	.97½	+. ½
Corn					
July	.64	.65⅞	.64	.65¾	—.01⅛
September	.63	.64¼	.62⅝	.64¼	—. ⅛
December	.59½	.60¼	.59¼	.60	—.01⅜
Oats					
July	.29½	.29⅝	.28½	.29½	—. ⅜
September	.30½	.30½	.29⅜	.30⅛	—. ¾
December	.31¾	.31¾	.30⅞	.31½	—. ¾
Rye					
July	.62	.63⅞	.62	.63⅜	+. ⅜
September	.62⅞	.64¾	.62½	.64½	+. ⅜
December	.64¾	.65⅞	.64	.65⅜	+. ¼

	Winnipeg Wheat			Net
	High	Low	Last	Chg
July	.83⅜	.81⅜	.83⅜	+.½
October	.83⅝	.81½	.83½	+.½
December	.84	.81⅞	.84	+.½

So. American Gold & Platinum

South American Gold & Platinum Company and subsidiaries for the quarter ended March 31 show net profit, subject to year-end adjustments, of $153,096, after depreciation, depletion, United States and Canadian income taxes, minority interest and other charges, equal to 8 cents a share on 1,760,000 shares of $1 par capital stock. No comparison is available. Net income $336,183 in 1935 after similar charges, equal to 19 cents a share on capital stock, compared with $503,738, or 28 cents a share in 1934.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	11.75	11.75	11.70	11.70	—.05
December	12.06	12.06	11.97	11.97	—.11

National Food Products Corp.

National Food Products Corporation reports for 1935 a net loss after taxes, interest and other deductions of $86,959, compared with a loss in previous year of $19,929.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 22	Last June 20
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express	11½	11½	11½	11¼
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (¾b)	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
28	22½	Addressograph (.60)	25½	25½	25⅞	..
21½	11⅛	Advance Rumely	2½	2½	2½	..
69½	58	Air Reduction n (1¶)	69¼	68¾	68¾	69
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4⅜	4	4¼	3⅞
17⅜	13¼	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞	13⅞
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	3¼
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	25	23⅝	25	24
39¼	29¼	Allegheny Steel (1)	31	31	31	..
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	200	198¼	200	198
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (¼c)	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	24½
11	6¾	Allied Stores	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10½
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	81	81	81	89½
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1)	47⅞	46⅜	47⅞	46⅜
28½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	23	22⅞	23	..
5⅝	2⅞	Amal Leather	3¼	3	3	3⅛
125½	75	Amerada (2)	96	96	96	..
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	52	51¼	52	..
55½	42⅛	Am Bank Note (1)	44	43½	44	43⅜
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	70½	70	70½	69
50⅞	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	47⅞	47¾	47¾	47¾
130½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	131½	130¼	141½	..
134½	111¾	Am Can (4¶)	135¾	133¼	134½	133¼
166½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	163½	163½	163½	163
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	36⅜	35¾	36⅜	35½
73¼	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	67½	67½	67½	67½
58¾	31	Am Chain	48⅝	48	48	48⅜
95½	87⅜	Am Chicle (4)	90	88¾	90	..
13¾	8⅜	Am Colortype	8½	8⅜	8½	..
32⅝	21¼	Am Com Alcohol	22	21⅞	22	22½
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	24⅜	24	24¼	24¼
5	3½	Am Encaustic T	4¼	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7¼
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	34½	33¾	33⅝	33
37⅛	25	Am & For Pow 6	30½	30½	30½	..
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	15	14⅜	15	..
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6	6	6	6
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40½	40½	40½	39½
4⅝	2	Am Ice	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20
13⅜	9⅜	Am International	10⅝	10¼	10½	..
36½	23⅛	Am Locomotive	27½	27⅛	27⅝	26¼
95½	66	Am Loco pf	74	74	74	75
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.25b)	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12
35⅞	27	Am Metal	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	..
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	12¼	11¾	11⅝	11¾
54¾	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (2½)	54⅛	53¼	53¼	53¼
63¾	43	Am P&L 6% pf (3)	63¾	62½	63¼	62⅝
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	21	20¾	20¾	20
34	25¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27½	27⅛	27⅝	27⅜
27	18	Am Seating (n)	21	21	22	..
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	80⅛	78½	80⅛	78⅞
153¼	136½	Am S&R 7% pf (7)	147¾	147¾	147¾	..
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	30⅜	30	30½	30¼
36	26	Am Stores (2)	27½	27½	27½	27½
61⅞	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54	53	53	53
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	169½	167¼	169½	167
99	71½	Am Tobacco (5)	97½	97	97	98
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	99¾	98¼	99¾	143½
11⅝	9⅝	Am Type Fdrs	0½	10	10	..
25¼	19⅛	Am Wat W & E	24⅛	23⅞	24	23⅝
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (2g)	68	67⅛	67¾	67¼
7⅞	3⅜	Am Zinc Ld&Sm	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¼
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (½b)	35⅜	34⅛	35⅛	33¾
46	35	Anaconda Wire (¾b)	40	40	40	..
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19½	19¼	19¼	19
50	37	Archer Daniels (1¶)	42	41⅞	42	42
5⅞	4⅜	Armour Ill	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅜
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	71	71	71	71½
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	56¾	55¼	55¾	55½
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	12	11¾	12	..
18	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	..
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	79⅜	77⅞	79⅜	77¼
106¾	80¾	Atchison pf (5)	106½	106½	106½	..
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	25	24⅞	25	24⅝
35⅛	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	28¾
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	62	62	62	60¾
30½	16	Atlas Tack (¼)	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
54¼	26⅜	Auburn Auto	30⅜	29⅜	30⅛	29¾
10⅛	5⅜	Austin Nichols	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
73¼	45	Aviation Corp Del	53¼	53⅛	54	53⅛
		—B—				
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	39	38¾	38¾	..
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	10⅛	19	19⅛	19
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	27¼	26¼	27	26¼
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	15⅛	15	15⅛	15
102	82¼	Barker Bros pf	93	90½	93	..
20	14½	Barnsdall A (.60¶)	16¼	16	16	16
26	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	23¾
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14½	14⅛	14½	14¼
57¼	48	Best & Co (2¶)	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	54
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	55	54	54⅜	53⅝
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	17	16⅜	17	17⅛
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	113¾	113	113¾	113
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.40b)	16½	16⅜	16½	15⅞
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	22⅞	22⅛	22½	22⅛
63⅞	46¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	..
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2½)	40½	40	40	..
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	29⅛	28⅞	29	28⅞
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	75¾	75¾	75¾	14
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14⅛	14	14	14
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2)	52½	51⅜	52½	51⅜
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	52⅜	51½	52	..
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	44⅛	44	44⅛	..
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	49⅝	49	49⅝	49
58½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	48¼	48⅛	48¼	..
13	8¼	Brunswick Balke	10	9½	10	9¼
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
20⅛	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	16⅝	16½	16½	..
121	100	Bucyrus E pf (3¾%)	120	120	120	..
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13¼
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10½
31½	20¾	Bullard (¼b)	25½	25½	25½	..
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	26¼	26	25	26⅜
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	17	17	17	..
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4
25¼	16½	Byers	19½	19	19⅜	19
29	22	Byron Jackson (1)	27⅜	27½	27½	27⅛
		—C—				
37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31½	31¼	31½	31¼
1⅛	⅞	Callahan Z & L	1	1	1	⅞
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	9¾	8¾	9⅜	8¾
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	34⅜	34	34⅜	..
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12¼
18½	12¾	Capital Admin	14	14	14	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	7¼
184¾	92¼	Case Thresh	186	182	183½	181
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	77¾	77⅝	77¾	77½
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24
31½	19	Celotex Co	25	25	25	..
58	47¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54½	53¾	54½	53½
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9¾
102½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	90½	90½	90½	..
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	71½	70¾	71½	70¼
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	60	59⅝	60	59⅛
2⅜	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	1⅞	2	..
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	7	7	7½	..
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
5⅞	2⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅛	3¼	3¼	..
4⅛	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
12⅛	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8¼	7	8¼	..
56	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	48¼	47¾	48¼	46¾
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4¾	4½	4½	4½
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	27¾	27½	27¾	..
11⅞	7	Childs Company	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	104⅞	102	104⅝	101⅞
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17½	17½	17½	..
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	80	79½	79¾	79½
7¾	4¾	City Stores	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
66	35	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	37	37	37	..
102	84	Coca Cola (2)	100½	100½	100½	100½
20½	13¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13⅜
51⅜	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	47¾	46¾	47¼	46
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	5¼	5	5	..
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	26¼	26	26	..
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	31½	31	31	..
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	20¼	19⅝	19¾	20
106	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	105½	105½	105½	106
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	34½	34½	34½	..
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	45	45	45	45¾
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	126½	123¾	126	..
64⅞	44	Comm Credit (3)	62¾	61⅜	62½	61¼
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60¶)	70⅜	69	70¼	69
110½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¾)	108½	108	108½	109
24⅜	13¾	Comm Solvents (.60)	16	15¾	15¾	15⅞
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	72	70¾	71½	69
44½	32⅜	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	35½	34	34	..
20	10	Conn Ry & Lt	14	13½	14	12¾
13⅜	8	Consol Cigar	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1g)	16½	16¼	16⅜	16½
38⅝	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	37⅛	36½	36¾	36⅜
108⅜	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107	107	107	..
6⅛	3⅞	Consol Laundries n	5	5	5	..
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (¼b)	12⅛	11⅞	12	11⅞
⅛	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	⅛	⅜	⅜	⅜
26⅛	15¾	Container n	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18½
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	..
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	79	78½	78½	78¾
24⅝	18	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	18⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	40⅜	40	40	..
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
38½	28¼	Cont Oil (1)	30⅜	29⅞	30⅜	30
46	29	Cont Steel (2)	31	31	31	31½
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	59	59	59	59
82½	68½	Corn Products (3)	82⅜	81⅜	82	81¼
7⅜	4¼	Cotv	4⅜	4½	4½	4½
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	36⅛	36	36⅛	36
27⅞	13⅜	Crosley Radio (1⅛b)	28⅜	27⅛	27⅞	27½
63⅜	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	62⅜	59½	62⅜	59½
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
41	28	Crucible Steel	34½	33	34½	..
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	1½	1½	1½	1K
14⅝	6¼	Cuban Am Sug	10½	10¼	10¼	10
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	36	36	36	36½
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	18
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103⅛	103¼	103⅛	..
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅜
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅜
		—D—				
89¼	52	Deere & Co	82	80½	81¾	80½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30	29⅞	30	29⅞
26	19½	Deisel W G (1¶)	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	23¾
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	42⅜	41	41⅝	..
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	17¼	16⅞	17	16¾
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	6½	6½	6½	6¾
153	128	Detroit Edison (4¶)	140½	140½	140½	..
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	22⅜	22⅛	22½	22¼
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	56¾	56½	56⅜	..
75¾	50⅜	Douglas A	61⅜	59	61	58
8¼	5	Dunhill Inter	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	150⅞	149	150½	149
		—E—				
170½	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	171	168	171	..
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	33	32¾	32¾	32⅞
44⅝	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36⅞	36½	36⅞	36⅜
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	14⅛	13⅝	14	13⅝
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.20e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
16⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	16¼	15¾	15⅞	15⅞
68⅞	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	67	67	67	..
73½	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	72	71½	71½	72
55¼	44	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	44	43⅞	44	44¼
3⅞	1⅞	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
69	62	Endicott Johns (3)	62	62	63	..
15⅜	7½	Engineers Pub S	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
17⅝	11	Erie RR	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅛
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	21	21	20¾	..
15⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13½	13½	13½	..
40⅞	29	Evans Products (1)	31	30⅝	31	30⅝
		—F—				
5¾	2⅝	Fairbanks Co	3	3	3	2⅝
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	13	12¼	12½	12
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	51	50¼	51	50½
25⅛	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	22	21⅝	21⅞	..
97	84	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	95	95	95	..
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
28½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	27⅜	27⅜	27⅝	27
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	42	42	42	42¼
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	30	29	30	28⅛
105⅛	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	105¼	105¼	105½	..
48¼	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	47⅞	47½	47⅞	..
11⅜	4⅛	Follansbee B (h)	7¼	7⅛	7¼	..
47½	34	Food Mach n (1)	34½	34½	34½	..
38¾	34½	Foster-Wheeler	28⅛	37½	38	28¼
38⅝	27¼	Fourth Nat Inv (¾b)	32¼	32¼	32¼	31¾
35⅝	27½	Freeport Texas (1)	30	29½	29½	..
75	47⅞	Fuller pr pf	62½	56½	62½	..
53½	31½	Fuller 2pf	41	38	40½	37½
		—G—				
6½	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
12½	8½	Gen Am Inv	10	9¾	10	9⅝
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	49¼	49	49	48¾
34¾	22	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	5 ¾	25⅜	25⅜	..
14⅜	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	11¾	11½	11¾	..
11¾	7⅜	Gen Bronze	8	8	8	8
15⅜	5¾	Gen Cable	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
33¾	17	Gen Cable A	24	24	24	..
59½	53⅞	Gen Cigar (4¶)	59	59	59	59½
41⅞	34½	Gen Electric (1)	39	38⅝	39	38⅝
42¾	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	42½	42⅜	43	42⅝
41¾	3⅜	Gen Gas & E A	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
70½	59¼	Gen Mills (3)	64⅝	64½	64½	64¼
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	118¾	118½	118½	119
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2¶)	66⅞	65¾	66⅝	65½
8¾	5¾	Gen Out Ad	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
33⅜	18⅜	Gen Out Ad A	31⅜	31¾	31¾	..
50¾	38	Gen Print Ink (2¶)	51½	51⅛	51½	..
6⅜	3½	Gen Pub Service	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	35½	34½	35½	..
3⅞	2	Gen Realty	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
43	26½	Gen Realty pf ww	32	32	32	..
18⅝	15	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	15½	15¼	15¼	15⅛
90	81¾	Gilleite S R pf (5)	83½	83½	83½	..
13½	6¾	Gimbel Bros	13	12¼	12⅞	12¼
93½	69	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)	93	93	93	..
55¼	39¾	Glidden (2)	44½	44¼	44½	43¾
114½	104¾	Glidden ppf (7)	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7½	3⅞	Gobel, Adolf	4¾	4½	4¾	..
10¼	7	Goebel Brew (.20¶)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
21⅜	15¼	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15⅞
23⅞	13⅝	Goodrich	20½	20	20¼	20
112	98½	Goodrich pf	91	90¼	91	88½
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	25⅝	25	25⅝	25¼
4½	2⅜	Graham-Paige	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
11¾	1½	Granby std 2d stp	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
6⅜	3½	Grand Union ct	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
22⅝	16	Grand Union (¾g)	18½	18½	18½	..
33½	28½	Grant, W T (1.40)	32½	32	32	32
44	32¼	Great Nor pf	42	41⅜	41⅜	41½
20½	16	Great Nor Ore (1)	17⅜	17¼	17¼	..
39	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	36	35⅜	35¾	35⅜
28⅜	22	Green, H L (1¶)	26½	25⅞	26	..
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Business and Industry

Steel Operations Attain Highest Rate in the Last Six Years

Commerce and Finance

Basis for Stable Currency in China Seen Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—The whole financial situation of China rests not only on the maintenance of peace and order in the interior of that country but upon "a better political understanding between China and Japan," declared Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, chief economic adviser to the British Government, speaking today at Shanghai following a nine months' survey of financial and economic conditions in China. His statement was issued here by the British Consulate General.

Sir Frederick's report, which is to be made to the British Government, discussed the position of the currency, imports, railway financing and investments. Regarding currency, he said: that he unhesitatingly endorsed the adoption by the Chinese Government of an incontrovertible managed currency on the basis of their own resources. "The action," he said, "has been fully justified by the success which it has achieved. It was accepted throughout China without any serious difficulty. The notes of the government banks have been steadily replacing the silver dollars in circulation. Their exchange value has been firmly maintained and the resources at the disposal of the government banks for this purpose have substantially increased.

"The fixed rate of exchange has tended to encourage exports and the resultant increase of agricultural prices should in due course lead to an improvement in the purchasing power of agricultural producers. The adverse balance of trade has been greatly reduced, and it seems probable, so far as can be judged from the statistics available, that the international receipts and expenditures of China on income tax are now evenly balanced. Thus the fundamental economic conditions for a stable currency are fulfilled.

"There would appear to be every reason, so far as economic factors are concerned, for confidence in the present currency system, provided that the Chinese Government complete and carry through efficiently the program of internal reforms, including especially the reorganization of the Central Bank and the reform of the budget.

On imports, he said:

"Imports," continued Sir Frederick, "are largely affected by the tariff. It is the duty of the Government to strike a fair balance between the interests of industry and of agriculture, but I believe that in China the restoration of rural economy should have first consideration. In my opinion, therefore, a downward revision of the present tariff would be advantageous to China both in its financial and in its economic effects. The Maritime Customs is the basis of Chinese Government credit and it is in the first interests of China both to maintain that service in all its traditional efficiency and to adjust the tariff so as to secure the maximum revenue."

He expressed the hope of further importation of capital goods, which is a promising field for British exports, and said that there were many openings for the investment of private capital.

He declared that during his last visit to Japan he was assured that the Japanese Government favors the maintenance of Chinese customs administration and will give no support to the creation of special tariffs by any local authority in China: and that it has no wish to interfere with the internal administration of China.

Air Traffic at New High for Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—Air traffic in the United States has recently reached the highest volume recorded for a similar season, the Standard Statistics Company reports. With further gains likely during the usual peak summer months, a new record total of non-mail revenues for 1936 is indicated.

In the first four months of 1936, planes carried about 228,000 passengers, or some 26 per cent more than in the initial third of 1935. Passenger miles flown increased somewhat less sharply, to a total of 99,160,000, up 22 per cent over the 1935 total. This relatively smaller gain indicates a slight decline in the length of the average passenger flight, but of more significance is the continued tendency of passenger-mile totals to expand faster than mileage operated. Thus miles flown were some 20 per cent above the 1935 figure, amounting to 17,947,000 during the first four months of this year.

Express volume, 1,727,000 pounds, was considerably more than twice the total of 12 months ago. This type of traffic still represents only about 3 per cent of transport revenues, but continuation of the spectacular expansion of the past one or two years should result in important contributions from express over the longer term.

Army Base Property Is Deeded to Charleston, S.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 22—Mayor Burnet R. Maybanks has been notified of the signing in Washington of a deed giving the army base terminal at North Charleston to the city, thus paving the way for the construction of a $5,000,000 paper plant at the terminal.

The notification came from Senator James F. Byrnes.

City officials have arranged to lease the property to the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, which already has announced the letting of a contract to a Boston concern for the erection of its plant. The enterprise is expected to employ 1000 men.

By the deed, the city of Charleston becomes owner of more than 450 acres of water-front property.

Reports on China

Acme

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross
Economic Adviser to the British Government

Commodity Prices Increase 0.4 P. C. In June 13 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.4 per cent in the week ended June 13, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The rise was due largely to sharp increases in prices of farm products and foods. The all-commodity index now stands at 78.7 per cent of the 1926 average which is 0.8 per cent higher than in the corresponding week of last month. The current level is 1.4 per cent lower than in the same week of last year.

In addition to farm products and foods, textile products, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities also advanced. Fuel and lighting materials registered a minor decrease. Hides and leather products, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and house-furnishing goods remained unchanged at the level of the preceding week.

Raw material prices advanced 0.8 per cent during the week and are 2.4 per cent above a month ago. Semimanufactured articles rose 0.1 per cent, and finished products remained unchanged at 80.4 per cent of the 1926 average.

Commodity Groups	Jun13 1936	Jun6 1936	Jun15 1935	Jun16 1934
All commodities	78.7	78.4	79.8	74.6
Farm products	77.4	76.5	79.9	63.7
Foods	79.4	78.7	83.4	70.2
Hides & lthr prods	94.6	94.6	89.4	87.6
Textile prods	69.3	69.1	69.1	72.5
Fuel & light mtrls	76.6	76.7	74.9	73.7
Metals & met prod	85.7	85.7	85.9	88.0
Building mtrls	85.8	85.7	85.3	87.7
Chemicals & drugs	77.3	77.3	80.4	75.4
Housefurn goods	82.9	82.9	81.7	83.4
Miscellaneous	69.3	69.0	68.4	70.3
Raw materials	76.9	76.3	*	*
Semi-mfd articles	74.1	74.0	*	*
Finished products	80.4	80.4	*	*
All commodities other than farm products	78.9	78.8	79.7	76.9
All commodities other than farm prods and foods	78.8	78.7	77.9	78.9

*Not computed.

Washington Report Hits 'Bondholders Committee Racket'

WASHINGTON, Jnue 22 (AP)—Activities of an alleged "bondholders' committee racket" in Boston were condemned in a report made public by the select House committee which investigated real estate bondholders organizations.

The committee, headed by Representative Sabath (D), of Illinois, said approximately 150 defaults, representing investments of more than $500,000,000 were under investigation by the Boston office, and commented:

"The bondholders' committee 'racket' includes bankers, houses of original issue, receivers, trustees, depositaries, attorneys, etc., who apparently thrive unmolested because there are no laws to regulate them. In most cases reorganization, or protective committees serve only to protect and cloak the insiders."

"Names of prominent bankers, prominent lawyers and prominent business men," the committee said, "are used to mislead bondholders into depositing their holdings under deposit agreements transferring full powers to these committees and men. Many have violated the fiduciary relationship they owe to bondholders. In many instances, interests of equity owners of some third party in collusion with houses of issue were served at expense of bondholders."

The committee listed in particular operations in connection with the Fisk Rubber Company, the American Bond & Mortgage Company issues, the Conveyance Title & Insurance Company and the Hotel Fensgate.

Rosin, Turpentine Outputs Show Increase in 1935-36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—An increase of almost 50,000 barrels of rosin made by naval stores producers in the United States in the 1935-36 season over the previous year is reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Production of turpentine in the 1935-36 season totaled 602,908 barrels. These figures include 1,647,000 barrels of gum rosin and 497,000 barrels of gum turpentine.

Total production in the 1934-35 season was 2,229,122 barrels of rosin and 603,093 barrels of turpentine. In that season the producers made 185 more barrels of turpentine than they did last year. Turpentine barrels hold 50 gallons and barrels of rosin weigh approximately 500 pounds gross.

Georgia produced more than half of the gum turpentine collected last season. Production by states was as follows: Georgia, 275,450 barrels; Florida, 141,416; Alabama, 45,637; South Carolina, 16,697; Mississippi, 10,045; Louisiana, 4733; Texas, 2066; North Carolina, 956.

Rich Groups Seen Main Support Of Opinion Molders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—The sources of income of a collection of important opinion-building groups in the United States are traced by the Senate Lobby Committee to a few wealthy families, business organizations, banks or utilities, in a report just issued.

The report covers 14 organizations, and shows contributions of $1,084,604.62 in the past 18 months.

Included in the group are the Liberty League, Sentinels of the Republic and other similar organizations which have played or are playing a role in the presidential campaign.

The figure mentioned, according to the committee's statement, does not represent all the contributions to these organizations, but does cover all the contributions of which the committee has record.

The political implications of the report are obvious, and the document is obviously intended for campaign use. Its statistical implication is that these big "lobby" organizations are really the organs of a limited group of wealthy men.

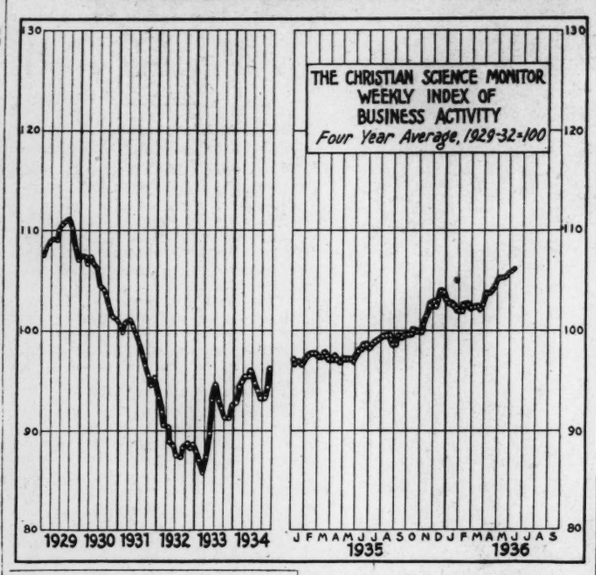
The sums received by the organizations are lumped together. The names follow:

American Liberty League, American Federation of Utility Investors, American Taxpayers League, Crusaders, Economists National Committee on Monetary Policy, Farmers Independence Council, League for Industrial Rights, Minute Men and Women of Today, National Economy League, New York State Economic Council, Repeal Associates, Sentinels of the Republic, Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, and Women Investors of America, Inc.

Lumping the whole amount of receipts as a unit, the committee broke down the contributions among groups and found that $924,974.84, or 90 per cent, was contributed by the following:

Du Pont family	$204,045
Du Pont associates	152,622
Pitcairn family	100,250
J. P. Morgan associates	68,226
Mellon associates	60,752
Rockefeller associates	49,852
Hutton (E. F.) associates	40,671
Sun Oil associates	37,260
Banks and brokers	184,224
Utilities companies and associates	27,069
	$929,974

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Further Moderate Increase



A further moderate rise in general business activity is recorded by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index which advanced to 106.1 (prel.) on June 13 from 105.9 on June 6 and compared with 98.1 on June 15, 1935.

The rise in the index was due entirely to an increase in electric power production to the highest figure reported since last December and the second highest on record. Adjusted for seasonal variation the data reached a new peak. Declines in the figures for bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight car loadings were greater than seasonal and the adjusted data for both series fell; only moderately, however, for carloadings.

Steel ingot ouput increased to 71 per cent of capacity, according to Iron Age estimates, attaining a new high for this year and the highest level in over six years.

The effect of the veterans' bonus payment on retail trade fell short of expectations during the past week. Retail sales, however, continue to show gains well in excess of a year ago, despite poor weather during the week in a number of sections.

The automobile industry has been one of the chief recipients of bonus money thus far. A definite pick-up in sales was reported in some districts and sales generally are holding up well. Automobile output, reversing the directional movement of recent weeks, increased slightly last week to 100,733 units compared with 100,415 units the previous week.

From various parts of the country favorable reports of business conditions are received. In New England improvement is noted in the textile and shoe industries. Textile sales have been increasing contraseasonally and advances in cotton and wool prices add to the favorable outlook. In the South business prospects are brighter with the drought there ended. The Southwest is benefiting considerably from the increased business which the Texas Centennial is attracting, and reports of agricultural conditions in that section are good. The most disturbing reports come from the drought-stricken areas of the Northwest.

Employment appears to have been fairly well maintained this month and commodity prices have shown little change in recent weeks.

The following table gives the weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base, 1929-32 average, as 100:

	June13.* 1936	June6. 1936	June15 1935
Combined index	106.1	105.9	98.1
Bk debits outside NYC	96.3	97.1	93.1
Elec. power prod.	123.6	122.2	108.8
Car loadings, misc.	98.3	98.5	92.3

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market continued upward last week on a slightly heavier volume. Professionals are uncertain, almost confused. Business continues unexpectedly good. Political prospects are improved. The market reflects these things. Yet skepticism remains. The market, they say, is going altogether too much as the market letter writers predict.

The possible effects on various stock groups of the New Deal in reverse are being scanned. Thus the utilities, one of its chief sufferers, are receiving more favor. On the other hand silver shares are being sold on the possibility that the fantastic Silver Purchase Act might be repealed along with the New Deal. Governor Landon's gold standard position worries silver share owners. Chain store stocks, one of the few groups that did not participate in the 1935-1936 bull market, have been quite strong the last month on recent modifying amendments to the Robinson-Patman bill.

More Interest in Commodities

After their rather fast decline in May commodities have come back smartly. Cotton is at the highest level since last November, before AAA invalidation; wheat was up sharply last week; cocoa is at a three years' high; sugar is holding around an eight years' high. There is some switching of trading accounts from stocks to commodities, where the margin requirements are only a fraction as high. J. S. Bache & Co., members of the leading commodity exchanges as well as the stock exchange, point out that the required margin on $5000 worth of a $50 stock is $2750 while on $5500 worth of cotton (100 bales at 11 cents) it is only $500. Forty four hundred dollars of wheat (5000 bushels at 88c) requires only $400 of margin. Margin requirements in commodities are usually based on the contract, regardless of the price which permits pyramiding.

Similar contrasts have been drawn between margin requirements for the purchase of stocks and margins on short-selling operations. The discrepancy is due to two facts. For one thing there has been no effort (until the passage of the Commodity Exchange Act last week) to fix margins by statute because there is no hope of making an investor out of the commodity speculator or of the short seller in stocks. Secondly, the present 55 per cent margin requirement for stock purchases was not set up primarily for the purpose of protecting the "investor" but for the purpose of "controlling" by the quantity-theory or turn-the-faucet method the amount of money going into the stock market.

Where the bonus money is going is, of course, at present a lively subject of discussion. Both the cashing and spending of the money are lagging behind expectations. It is recalled that in 1931 the 50 per cent payment produced no perceptible jiggle in the charts of retail sales. Department stores here report no appreciable increase in sales for bonus money.

With the decision of the Chase Bank to retire its RFC-owned preferred stock, there will presently remain but one large New York bank, the National City, with the Government still a partner in its business. The big New York banks, after some hesitation, fell in with the RFC's program in 1933 of politely helping out the country's weak banks by subscribing to preferred stock. Most of the banks here paid up their notes very quickly. One of the fears in those days was that the Government would somehow get to have a say in banking policies. Funds for Chase redemption of its preferred came largely from recoveries in assets written down sharply at the bottom of the depression.

Trust officers of the commercial banks here were much concerned over the recommendations included in the bulky SEC report on corporate trustees. It was considered characteristic of the Commission that as one remedy for the imperfections discovered in financial machinery during the depression it should receive increase in its own powers. The bankers' own reaction to the report was also characteristic in that they would prefer to work out their own solution. Special committees of both the American Bankers' Association and the Investment Bankers' Association were appointed some time ago to look into the problem.

Segregation Called Drastic

A corporate trustee, usually a commercial bank, is nominally the first protector of the rights of the investor in a defaulted corporate bond issue. The office has been discharged in a more perfunctory manner over the years, amounting in some cases to a mere mechanical agency or clerical operation, and during the depression many corporate bankruptcies brought to light cases where the trustee bank also was a large creditor or had managerial functions in connection with the defaulting corporation.

One reason for the inertness or passivity with which banks have discharged their role as trustee is that the fee for this service has been small and the costs of protective action by a trustee in case of default are usually large. For this reason many indentures provide that in case of default the trustee need take action only when 25 per cent of the bondholders so request in writing, thereby giving the trustee some assurance that its expenses will be reimbursed eventually either by protective committees, receivers, or from some other source.

However, the SEC's suggestion of the now familiar recipe of segregation, already used in the divorce of underwriting from commercial banking, to also separate commercial banking from trust banking, is considered too drastic. Most of the New York banks would find it necessary, in the face of such a choice, to give up their corporate trust departments, while in smaller financial centers the same difficulties would be met as in case of the proposed segregation of security brokers from security dealers. There is not enough business to maintain separate establishments for the divorced couple.

Franc Seen on Skids

Though the French franc seems to have as many lives as a cat, opinion here is that few are left. Great significance was attached to the new rule requiring travelers to declare their gold on leaving France, as well as to Auriol's proposal that funds held abroad be declared by July 15. Blum's government apparently wants devaluation to be forced on it, and without taking steps in that direction it wishes to inflate. Nobody else has succeeded in doing one without the other. France seems to be going the way of Italy, which drifted gradually into exchange control, first requiring citizens to declare their foreign capital, then requiring them to turn it over to the Government.

The approximately $3,000,000,000 cash turnover of Treasury operations last week was the largest for any single week in American peacetime history, including the quarterly financing, the receipt of income taxes, the payment of interest, and the distribution of bonus bonds. The "working balance" jumped temporarily to the colossal and unprecedented figure of around $3,000,000,000 and largely as a result of this, member banks' excess reserves plummeted $939,000,000 to $2,040,000,000. Money in circulation increased $111,000,000, in part attributed to increasing of till money by banks in anticipation of cashing of bonus checks and bonds.

Bond offerings fell off last week to about $80,000,000, but about double that amount is expected to appear this week.

Centennial edition of the daily American Banker last Monday reported that out of 244 U. S. banking institutions more than a century old New York City had only 13 and New York State 44 while Massachusetts had 77.

All Farm Regions Share Income Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—Farmers throughout the United States shared in the increased farm income in the first four months of this year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Receipts from the sale of principal farm products during this period totaled $1,899,532,000 compared with $1,668,144,000 in the corresponding period last year, $1,454,185,000 in 1934, and $1,085,931,000 in 1933.

Estimated distribution of this money by regions was:

	1936	1935
North Atlantic	$246,736,000	$209,981,000
East North Central	428,854,000	370,134,000
West North Central	503,342,000	413,056,000
South Atlantic	168,849,000	152,327,000
South Central	269,385,000	263,943,000
Western	282,366,000	258,703,000

All states in the North Atlantic region shared in the grains this year over last; all states in the East North Central group; all states except Kansas in the West North Central region; all states except Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina in the South Atlantic group; all but Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Louisiana in the South Central region; and all except California in the western states.

The figures do not include government benefit payments which aggregated $53,751,000 in the first four months of this year, compared with $220,837,000 in the corresponding period a year ago, and $104,011,000 in 1934.

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Steel Industry's Operations Most Active Since 1930

Weekly Steel Review

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—The steel outlook steadily improves. The operating rate has reached a new high since 1930, topping the May high and more than recovering all the recent slow decline. Moreover the summer decline, which was expected to set in immediately around the Fourth and reach its low in the first half of July, is not now expected until early August. And operations are expected to dwindle only slowly in July. All this is apparently contrary to expectations on all sides. From the May high a steady decline was anticipated. When the price increase was announced, the preliminary skepticism changed to predictions that an abrupt decline would occur about July 1.

One outstanding reason why no such sharp decline is expected as in July, 1934, is that there is no NRA code to prevent extension of the deadline. Hence orders placed in June may be filled at second quarter prices all the way up to the end of July. Some producers, however, are so heavily booked up that they are announcing current dates beyond which they will accept no further business at second quarter prices.

Sold Well Ahead

Iron Age reported last week that "steel makers are currently more concerned with how much tonnage they should take at prevailing quotations than with the usual search for more business. Enough orders have already been booked to fill rolling schedules for the remainder of June and flat-rolled capacity is taken care of well into July."

The magazine Steel reports that "with rising backlogs promising to keep steel makers busy at a high rate well into July, some producers are unwilling to take more tonnage at current prices, while others indicate they will take orders right up to July 1." One leading interest in order to make the July 1 price increase of $2 a ton fully effective announced it would accept no more orders on sheets after July 20. Others have set June 25 as the deadline."

Heavy Steel Demand Up

Demand for heavy steel continues to increase in proportion to the total. A secondary buying movement in steel rails has developed, and an advance from the present $36.375 price in the last quarter is predicted. United States Steel will benefit from the rising proportion of demand for heavy steel.

Chief concern in the steel trade now is the possibility of disturbing labor activities and the possible melting away of some of the company unions. Rumors of a 10 per cent increase to make organization work more difficult are as yet unconfirmed. An increase would be a logical sequence to the recent price increase were it no for the fact that the latter was predicated in part on increased labor costs already in effect, including the Social Security Act and the recently granted vacations with pay.

Chicago Business Holds Well Above Like 1935 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 22—Business in Chicago during the past week held to its previous lead over the records of a year ago, although there was nothing spectacular about the turnover as compared with the previous week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The great stimulus was noted in the steel mill area where production hit 71½ per cent of capacity, due in great measure to price increases and a more varied demand for wares.

Another field that continues to show improvement locally is suburban building. In several communities surrounding Chicago, building permits and operations are reaching figures unknown since 1927 and 1928. One interesting fact is that, with few exceptions, all of the new structures are in the better price brackets.

Wholesale and retail trade held to previous performance during the week. Heavy sales of both men's and women's summer apparel were reported. Vacation wares and athletic equipment are also living up to seasonable expectations.

Employment among the larger industries continues slowly upward.

Heads N. Y. Bankers

Raymond N. Ball
President of the Lincoln-Alliance Bank & Trust Company, Rochester, N. Y., Newly Elected President of the New York State Bankers Association

Merle Thorpe Hits "Fantastic Wastes" Of the Government

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Merle Thorpe, editor of Nation's Business, asserting the Government "cannot of itself create a single thin dime," declared today that 75 per cent of public expenditures "fall within the larger definition of boondoggling."

Addressing the annual convention of the Kiwanis International, Mr. Thorpe struck at what he called "the national menace of increased taxation," and said "the savings of the people, from which all taxation must come, are diverted from wealth-producing enterprises to the overhead expense of the nation."

"Some of this expense is necessary to protect and cement society," said the editor. "Most of it is for expensive frills which no private business or indeed family would or could indulge in."

Nation's Business is the official publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Asserting that "not since 1776 has the nation been in such need of an intelligent and aggressive citizenship," Mr. Thorpe said:

"Great political, economic and social changes are pending. There is a potential demand today for goods, commodities, services and equipment greater than in 1928 and 1929. Why does recovery lag? The average man is apprehensive in the face of excessive Government spending. He has only to look out of his window to see shocking and fantastic wastes."

Listing "experiments in the field of trade," "threat of political competition," "administrative lawmaking" and "fear that the value of money may be changed" as causes of what he called "business hesitancy," Mr. Thorpe added:

"These actions of political government—however well intentioned—have struck at the motivating forces of business activity. Political government cannot, inherently, create a wealth-producing enterprise. This truth applies to the present Administration, to all past administrations, and it will apply to future administrations."

Cotton Spinning Well Above 1935

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry was reported today by the Census Bureau to have operated during May at 105.2 per cent capacity, on a single-shift basis, compared with 110.9 per cent during April this year and 83.4 per cent during May last year.

Spinning spindles in place May 31 totaled 28,484,352, of which 22,828,888 were active at some time during the month, compared with 28,602,580 and 23,123,536 for April this year, and 30,585,726 and 23,027,780 for May last year.

Active spindle hours for May totaled 6,893,604,077, or an average of 242 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,320,181,265 and 256 for April this year, and 6,095,334,830 and 199 for May last year.

Economist Finds Need for Changing Economic Tenets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOLTON, N. Y., June 22—"An international semiautomatic monetary standard cannot exist in a world of economic nationalists and would-be currency managers," declared F. Cyril James, professor of finance, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, at the annual convention of the New York State Bankers Association here today.

"A realization of this basic fact," he continued, "is of fundamental importance to the present controversy because it implies that if we really wish the United States to return to a gold standard we must be willing to adopt again the economic philosophies of our grandfathers. We must be willing to give up nationalistic economic policies and set out to participate whole-heartedly in a world economic organization, allowing business once again to seek its prosperity through co-operation in a world market. If we are not willing to do these things it is idle to talk, no matter with how much sincerity, about the restoration of a gold standard."

Ball Elected President

Raymond N. Ball, president of the Lincoln-Alliance Bank & Trust Company, was elected president of the New York Bankers Association, succeeding S. Sloan Colt. Frank K. Houston, president of the Chemical Bank & Trust Company, was elected vice-president.

In Mr. James' discussion on the monetary policy and business prosperity he said that perhaps the saddest thing about current monetary controversies is the sincere conviction of most of the political contestants. "They really believe," he said, "that we can restore the gold standard by passing a law about it, or establish a managed currency by amending the Federal Reserve Act. But monetary systems and monetary policies are in reality but one segment of economic policies in general, and you cannot adopt a particular monetary policy unless there is general willingness to adopt all of the correlative economic policies upon which its successful execution depends.

Budget Must Be Balanced

"Obviously a restoration of the gold standard demands balanced budgets—yet budgetary deficits are found in almost every country of the world. Deficits are not peculiar to the United States, and they will not be eliminated by political slogans even if we shout until we are hoarse.

"Fiscal policy in practically every country is dominated by unemployment—a chronic unemployment with which the nineteenth century was not familiar—and deficits are a direct outgrowth of relief and armaments (which are themselves a species of relief expenditure). In order to balance our budgets, here or anywhere else, we must find work for the unemployed, and to find work for the unemployed we shall probably need to make considerable changes in our economic system and our business practices.

"In theory we can find considerable business prosperity and economic liberty if we are willing to accept the hard philosophy to which a restoration of the old standard is appropriate, just as easily as we can attain it by the apparently smoother road of a paper currency managed in such a way that interest rates are held at a point low enough to encourage monetary expansion and business activity.

"As an old-fashioned liberal, who has not yet been converted to all of the articles in more modern creeds, I still have a preference for the nineteenth century solution of our problem and the restoration of a gold standard."

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Cotton Posts 67 in British Open Before Storm Halts Play—Bitsy Grant Surprises

Atlanta Star Beats Henkel At Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 22 (AP)—Bryan M. Grant, tiny mite from Atlanta, made his Wimbledon debut today and eliminated Heiner Henkel, German Davis Cup singles ace, 5—7, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2, in the first round of the all-England tennis championships.

Grant, one of the world's greatest court-coverers, sprang a surprise in beating Henkel who had been heavily favored by most tennis experts.

Greatest Uphill Battle

Grant pulled victory out of the fire in one of the greatest uphill battles ever seen at Wimbledon.

After dropping the first two sets The Atom from Atlanta drew cheer after cheer from the crowd as he blazed back to topple the German in a two-hour match.

Bitsy nearly wore out the baseline with a machine-like barrage of beautifully timed ground strokes that made Henkel shake his head in despair.

Henkel led 2-0 in the fifth set but the Georgian came back to take six in a row for set and match.

Throughout the duel, Grant slithered and fell repeatedly to the turf. In the last game, with victory in his grasp, the tiny American fell and twisted his wrist. He recovered quickly and uncorked a series of sparkling shots that clinched the match.

Donald Budge, Pacific coast ace, easily defeated H. A. Hare of Great Britain, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4, in the first round today but his fellow Californian, Gerald Stratford, was eliminated by the defending champion, Fred Perry of England, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

A crowd of 8000, most of them women, gave Stratford an ovation for his courageous battle against a foeman who carried far too many tennis guns for him.

Mako Wins

Gene Mako, of Los Angeles, won his first-round match from Laurie Shaffi of Great Britain, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4, but W. L. Breese, former Harvard player from Washington, D. C., was eliminated by Henry G. N. Lee of England, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

H. W. (Bunny) Austin, one of the chief British threats, defeated P. D. B. Spence of Great Britain, 5—7, 6—0, 6—3, 6—1.

Allison Erratic

Wilmer Allison, American champion, was in erratic form and was hard pressed to turn back Robert Mulliken, former English junior champion, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

John Van Ryn of Philadelphia won his first-round match from Roland Morton of England, 6—3, 8—6, 6—2.

Vivian McGrath, young Australian, eliminated Henry B. Purcell of Ireland, 8—6, 6—0, 9—7.

Among other first-round results were:

Lucilo Del Castillo, Argentina, defeated W. C. Choy, China, 6—0, 1—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Adrian Quist, Australia, defeated Norman Taylor, Great Britain, 6—2, 6—0, 6—4.

Donald Butler, Great Britain, defeated Laird Watt, Canada, 7—5, 6—2, 6—3.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

The standings (three leading hitters in each league):

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Gehrig, Yanks....	60	236	74	92	.390
Sullivan, Indians..	40	138	18	52	.377
S. Martin, Cards...	50	173	46	65	.376
Radcliff, White Sox	44	173	35	63	.364
J. Moore, Phillies .	44	173	39	63	.364
Jordan, Bees	64	262	43	95	.363

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	37	23	.617
Chicago	35	22	.614
Pittsburgh	35	24	.593
New York	32	26	.552
Cincinnati	29	30	.492
Boston	29	33	.468
Philadelphia	21	40	.344
Brooklyn	21	41	.339

Results June 20

Boston 7, Cincinnati 6.
New York 7, St. Louis 6.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 1.

Results June 21

Boston 3, Cincinnati 2.
New York 6, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 7, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 4.
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 6.

Mrs. A. J. Lamme Wins

RYE, N. Y., June 22 (AP)—Mrs. A. J. Lamme of Rye, one of the East's leading tennis players, won the Manursing Island Club's invitation tournament Saturday by defeating Mrs. E. B. Corbierre of Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

Where to Dine

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Backstroke Beauty - - - *—By Pap'*

ELEANOR HOLM JARRETT
THE BACK-STROKE STAR OF THE NEW YORK WOMENS SWIMMING ASS'N RETURNS TO COMPETITION ONLY WHEN CALLED UPON TO DEFEND HER TITLES
— SHE WON THE OLYMPIC 100-METER BACK-STROKE CHAMPIONSHIP IN 1932
A MEMBER OF THE 1928 AND 1932 OLYMPIC SQUADS, SHE IS SEEKING A THIRD BERTH
PAP'

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Bees Win Five And Lose Two Against West

By Edwin Rumill

In and around Boston the headline baseball news at the moment concerns the Bees, whose sting is astonishing the entire National League. By winning five out of seven games during the past week, the Bees took a position 1½ contests away from the top position in the second division. They have captured successive series from the Cardinals and Cincinnati Reds since opening a home stand against the West on June 16.

Features of the week in the Bees' camp were the continued hitting of Buck Jordan, the sensational pitching triumph of Bob Smith in the last game of the Cardinal series, the hurling exhibition yesterday by Ben Cantwell, and the ponderous home run by Wally Berger that clinched the Cincinnati series and the victory for Cantwell.

Jordan Hitting .363

Jordan is one of the feared batters in the circuit. Unofficially, his average is .363. His base-hit total is 95, higher than any other major leaguer. His punch, while Berger has experienced one of the most protracted slumps of his career, has kept the Bees in the running. Buck has always fielded well, and now that he has found himself at bat, there isn't a more valuable first baseman in the senior organization.

The recent pitching of Smith and Cantwell boosts the Bees' stock, for it has been incompetent assistance from the mound staff that has kept the McKechniemen in the lower section of the race. Smith will continue to see only occasional service, aside from his coaching duties, but old Bob should be an important factor in the club's struggle from now until October.

Cantwell pitched his best game of the year yesterday, beating Cincinnati, 3 to 2, by scattering seven hits. Only in the sixth inning, when the Reds scored all of their runs, was he in trouble. In fact he would have scored a shutout if Gene Moore had been successful in his attempt to catch Goodman's long smash against the right-field bleacher screen in the sixth.

Cantwell's record is now five victories and two defeats. On the strength of yesterday's performance, he is ready once more for regular duty. Ben started the season a question mark. Unable to get into shape, McKechnie used the veteran in relief roles, with varied success. Yesterday was his first starting assignment in several weeks, and it also was easily his best. It appears as if McKechnie's battered pitching staff is finally winning its battle for recognition.

Berger's Eighth

Berger's ninth-inning four-bagger sent a fair Sunday gathering away from National League Field yesterday convinced that when better baseball is played in the Hub, the Bees will play it. It was Wally's eighth of the season and came after Jordan had singled, to erase a 2-to-1 lead taken by the Reds earlier in the afternoon.

Berger won back a few of his former backers with that late drive. Wally has repeatedly fallen down in the pinches this season, when a timely hit would have changed a Boston defeat into victory. The Bees would be in the first division if Berger's bat had boomed in that No. 4 slot in McKechnie's batting order.

Beginning today, the Bees face a real test. The Cubs arrive in town for four games on four successive days and everyone knows what the Chicago boys have been doing of late. Their brilliant winning streak was ended at 15 games yesterday by Brooklyn, but the Cubs are only one half game away from the leading Cardinals and will turn all power on the locals from today through Thursday in an effort to overtake the Red Birds.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox lost ground in the American League pennant race during the past week, winning only two of their six games in the West. Four and one half games are between the Sox and Yankees.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT—8:30
OLD TIMERS' NIGHT
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1—No Tax

Swimming Records Fall in New York

By the Associated Press

New York, June 22

ELEANOR HOLM JARRETT smashed the American long and short course records for the 200-yard backstroke swim in winning the metropolitan senior championship event at Jones Beach yesterday. Mrs. Jarrett was timed over the long course in 2:49.6. Her own accepted American records for the distance are 2:56.4 for the long course and 2:51.9 for the short course.

In a special time trial Dr. George Kojac, former Rutgers star, swam the 440-yard backstroke in 5:29.7, bettering the American long course record of 6:10 he set in 1927.

Californian Wins N. E. Title in New Jersey

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 22 (AP)—Patricia Henry of Los Angeles yesterway became the New England women's singles tennis champion by defeating Edith Moore of Montclair, 1—6, 7—5, 6—4. Miss Moore won the title last year.

The tourney was played in Hartford, Conn., but in order to allow Miss Moore to compete in the Eastern Clay Courts women's singles tennis championship at the Montclair Athletic Club this week, Miss Henry consented to play the final round at Montclair.

Neither of the girls played spectacularly, being content to volley the ball from the baseline. Miss Moore won the first set easily but became inaccurate as the match progressed. In the third set Miss Moore led at 3—2, but could not match the strokes of her California opponent.

The mixed doubles tennis championship was captured by Miss Moore and Herbert L. Bowman of New York when they defeated Helen Germaine of New York and Roland Williams of Paterson, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Moore and Bowman were superior in every department of the game.

The tournament completed play for the Eastern Clay Courts championships. Norma Taubele of New York won the singles yesterday and, playing with Grace Surber of New York, the doubles.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	40	20	.667
Boston	36	25	.590
Cleveland	31	29	.517
Washington	31	31	.500
Detroit	31	31	.500
Chicago	28	30	.483
Philadelphia	22	36	.379
St. Louis	20	37	.351

Results June 20

Detroit 5, New York 0.
St. Louis 7, Boston 5.
Cleveland 2, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1.

Results June 21

Cleveland 8, Washington 3
Detroit 8, New York 7
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 5.
Boston 3, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 6, Boston 0.

France Training Youngsters

PARIS (AP)—The French Tennis Federation, stung by the country's early elimination from Davis Cup play, has adopted high-pressure methods to find young stars. The federation has picked 22 promising young players for intensive training. Every Thursday the candidates will work out at Roland Garros Stadium under the watchful eyes of several professional teachers.

Harvard to Share League Title With Dartmouth Nine

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Dartmouth	8	4	.667
Harvard	8	4	.667
Yale	7	5	.583
Pennsylvania	6	5	.545
Princeton	5	7	.417
Columbia	3	6	.333
Cornell	2	8	.200

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—The last bat and the last ball have been packed away in the locker room at Boston, and Harvard has settled down to share with Dartmouth a basebal championship which seemed inevitably the Crimson's a few short weeks ago. The title will remain drawn largely because the regulations of the Eastern Intercollegiate League make no provisions for a playoff.

The Crimson was plunged into a tie with the Green by its failure to win either of its games with Yale. The two defeats sent Harvard to a final standing of eight victories and four defeats, just the mark Dartmouth had gained by slashing its way to three victories in three days a week earlier.

The inability of the teams to decide the issue leaves the Sidney Emlen Hutchinson Cup in abeyance for the year. It will be held for six months by each of the institutions, but neither will get any credit toward the retirement of the trophy, which must be won five times for outright possession.

The individual batting championship was won by Thomas Herbert Bilodeau, Harvard's captain-elect, with a final average of .442. Bilodeau raked Yale pitching for three hits in seven times at bat. His rival and teammate, Frank Owen, failed to hit in the Yale series and fell below the .400 mark.

One individual mark and one team record were tied in the 1935 campaign. By hitting four home runs, Al Colwell of Harvard equaled a mark set two years ago by Donald Kellett of Pennsylvania and Owen McDowell of Columbia. Dartmouth's 12 double plays tied a record shared previously by Columbia and Pennsylvania. Dartmouth stole 38 bases, falling only one steal below the league record set by Pennsylvania in 1931.

Pennsylvania contributed the first triple play in the seven years of the league's history by retiring three Yale players on one line drive in the second game of a double-header at Franklin Field on April 18. Hauze, Beinstein and Mohler took part in it. Ten leading batters in college league:

(Eighteen or more times at bat)

	G	AB	R	H	SB	RBI	Av
Bilodeau, H.	12	43	13	19	3	6	.442
Walker, Y.	7	21	4	9	0	4	.429
Nevitt, Prin.	12	43	10	18	0	6	.419
Maguire, H.	11	36	9	14	0	6	.389
Warwick, Penn. .	8	18	5	7	0	4	.389
Batten, Cor.	10	34	6	13	2	3	.382
McTernen, H. ...	6	21	1	8	3	5	.381
Owen, H.	12	41	16	15	1	11	.366
Klimczak, Y. ...	12	42	7	15	0	5	.357
Barabas, Col. ...	9	28	6	10	3	8	.357

Individual Leaders

Hits—Bilodeau (H), 19. Runs—Owen (H), 16. Runs Batted In—Colwell (H), 17. Home Runs—Colwell (H), 4 (Ties league record). Stolen Bases—Ratajczak (D), 7. Pitching—Olson (D), .833 (Won 5, lost 1). Strikeouts—Olson (D), 41.

Team Averages

Batting—Harvard, .304. Fielding—Dartmouth, .942. Runs—Harvard, 87. Runs Batted In—Harvard, 68. Hits—Harvard, 123. Home Runs—Columbia, 6. Stolen Bases—Dartmouth, 38. Double Plays—Dartmouth, 12 (Ties league record). Triple Play—Pennsylvania 1.

Intercollegiate Tennis

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—The national intercollegiate tennis tournament, which in 51 years had produced some of the nation's greatest stars, opens today at Northwestern University with a strong entry of 82 net aces from 35 colleges. A wide-open fight for the singles championship is expected, with the 1935 champion, Wilbur Hess of Rice, eliminated by graduation. Dick Bennett and Paul Newton of the University of California, last year's doubles titlist, will return to defend their championship. Ernest Sutter of Tulane, a brother of Cliff Sutter, champion in 1932 and former Davis Cup player, is the No. 1 seeded entry.

Fresh Start Tomorrow In British Golf

HOYLAKE, Eng., June 22 (AP)—A terrific thunderstorm today forced postponement of qualifying round play in the British open golf championship.

The storm broke after Henry Cotton, British ace and 1934 champion, had posted a 67 over the Wallasey course, breaking the course record by one stroke.

This great performance, as well as all other scores turned in before the downpour, was canceled by the tournament committee which ordered a new start tomorrow.

One American Satisfied

Of the American delegation of 10, headed by Gene Sarazen, only Frank Ball of Tannersville, N. Y., had completed the first 18-hole round of the 36-hole qualifying competition and he was just as well satisfied that the cancellation was ordered.

Cotton's round was the sort that golfers dream about. He was bunkered only once, at the tenth, and three-putted only one green, the second. He holed four putts of good length and barely missed a three for a 66 at the eighteenth, the ball hanging on the lip of the cup. Cotton's card:

Cotton, out..... 4 5 4 3 4 2 4 4 4—34
Cotton, in ..... 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4—33—67

Another American contender, Errie Ball of Mobile, Ala., completed his round just before the postponement and shot a 72 over Wallasey. His card:

Errie Ball, out.. 4 5 4 2 4 4 3 4 5—35
Errie Ball, in.... 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 5—37—72

Martin at Hoylake

D. H. R. Martin, British amateur, was the leader among those who were playing their first 18 holes over the Hoylake layout, returning a 72. Archie Compston had a 74 here; Cyril Tolley a 75; Cyril Frazer a 76, and Aubrey Boomer a 78.

At Wallasey, Gabriel Gonzalez of Spain returned a 72; Tom Williamson a 74; the veteran George Duncan a 75, and Hector Thomson, young Scot who recently won the British amateur title, a 77.

After a huddle, the tournament committee announced that the schedule originally set for tomorrow would stand and that today's schedule would be run off Wednesday.

The low 100 and ties in the 36-hole qualifying round will start play in the championship proper over the Hoylake course Thursday. Single 18-hole rounds will be played Thursday and Friday after which the low 60 and ties will qualify for the final 36 holes Saturday.

Bob Riggs Victor In Tennis Upset

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—The Far West held a secure grip on national clay courts tennis honors today.

Robert (Bob) Riggs of Los Angeles, national junior champion, captured the clay courts singles title yesterday in a smashing, straight-set victory over the favorite, Frankie Parker of Milwaukee, the nation's No. 7 ranking star and seeded first for the tourney. The scores were 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

In doubles, Riggs paired with Wayne Sabin of Hollywood to win the title from John McDiarmid of Chicago and Eugene McCauliffe of New York, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5.

Riggs, in beating Parker, was better than his well-known opponent in all phases of the game. He used a "soft" game effectively and in the final set, with Parker ahead 5—3, won the title by taking the final four games.

Riggs, seeded sixth, was graduated from high school only this year and has played the game but three years. Parker was runner-up last season and champion in 1933.

U.S Pins Its Hope on College Stars at Berlin

Athletes to Compete in Boston, Los Angeles and Milwaukee

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Although they'll have quite a task trying to follow the course laid out for them by the college athletes in the national collegiate A. A. meet at Chicago, the pick of America's track and field stars will have a try at the records on three fronts this week in semifinal Olympic tryouts.

The N. C. A. A. meet was the first of four semifinals which will qualify men for the final trials at New York July 11-12. The rest come this week at Boston, Mass., Milwaukee and Los Angeles. While there is one meet for each section except the South the athletes are not required to compete in their own districts,

In addition to a strong field, drawn mostly from the Middle West with some southerners competing, the all-around performers will gather at Milwaukee for the decathlon trials. Heading this field are Robert Clark of San Francisco, national champion in 1934 and 1935; Glenn Morris of Denver, who performed sensationally at the Kansas relays; Perrin Walker, Georgia Tech; Don Elser, Notre Dame; and Jay Berwanger, the University of Chicago's one-man team.

Glenn Cunningham, the famous Kansas miler, and Ralph Metcalfe, the equally famous sprinter from Marquette, are two of the outstanding stars entered for the Milwaukee meet. Another is Sam Allen, the high-hurdling ace from Oklahoma.

At Los Angeles the numerous Pacific coast stars who didn't come East with the University of Southern California team will be on hand. Among them are Ben Eastman, the 800-meter world record holder; Walter Marty, highest of the high jumpers, and Norman Bright, one of the nation's outstanding distance runners.

The comeback-bound Bill Bonthron, who set a new metropolitan 1500-meter record Saturday with the time of 4m. 1-10s., Hamilton Hucker, Hop O'Dell and other stars of the "Met" title meet are slated to compete at Boston against strong opposition. Glenn Hardin, world record holder in the 400 meters hurdles; Al Moreau of Louisiana, co-holder of the 110-meter high hurdles record; Cornelius Johnson, one of the star California high jumpers; Ed Gordon of Iowa, Olympic broadjump champion; Gene Venzke of Pennsylvania and Eulace Peacock of Temple are among the other stars who will show their wares at the Harvard Stadium.

Wide World

Jesse Owens, Ohio State
Winner of Four Events: 100-Meter Dash, 220-Yard Low Hurdles, 200-Meter Run and Broad Jump

80,000 to View Poughkeepsie Regatta Today

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 22 (AP)—Lured by the possibility of an eastern crew's victory, a crowd of 80,000 oar-minded folk jammed this famous city on the Hudson today for the thirty-second renewal of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association's championship regatta.

Space on one of the longest observation trains ever put together here on race day was at a premium, much to the ticket speculators delight. Many of the prospective onlookers, however, were fore-sighted enough to chart likely spots on the banks of the broad and majestic streak that will be whipped tonight by the frenzied sweepings of 18 eight-oared crews representing five eastern and two western colleges in three races.

Cornell, which has regained the high prized IC4A track and field title from the West, by default, is the East's standard bearer in this intersectional rowing competition.

Not since a rainy night back in 1931, when Navy won, has an eastern crew outstroked the Golden Bears of California.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Ralph Guldahl, posts record-smashing 33—31—64 on final round to capture western open golf championship with 72-hole 274, beating Ray Mangrum by three strokes.

CHICAGO—Four world's records fall in N. C. A. A. track championships as Southern California retains crown with 104⅓ points. Jesse Owens takes four firsts, including record-smashing 10.2s. 100-meter sprint. Ken Carpenter betters world's discus record wih 173-foot heave.

DES MOINES, Iowa — Ralph Flanagan leads record smashers in national A. A. U. swimming championships, breaking marks in 440 and 880-yard freestyle. Detroit A. C. takes team title.

GOSHEN, N. Y.—The 100-mile national championship auto race, captured by Rex Mays, in 1h. 18m. 31.47s., with Wilbur Shaw, and Doc MacKenezie, finishing second and third.

CHICAGO—Robert Riggs, Los Angeles, springs big tennis surprise by defeating Frankie Parker, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4, to win national clay courts championship.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Bobby Cruickshank retains Virginia open golf championship for fourth straight year, posting record-smashing 277.

NEW YORK—George T. Dunlap Jr. beats Ray Billows, Poughkeepsie, 1 up in 36-hole final for metropolitan amateur title.

MEMPHIS—Southern amateur golf crown goes to Jack Munger, with 3 and 2 win over Fred Haas Jr. in 36 holes.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Bill Bonthron returns to winning form with 1500-meter victory in 4m. 0.1s. in metropolitan A. A. U. track championships.

NEW YORK—Harvard wins intercollegiate outdoor polo championship, beating Army 8 to 7.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. — Patricia Henry, Los Angeles, wins New England women's singles tennis championship with 1—6, 7—5, 6—4 victory over Edith Moore, defending champion. Frank Bowden, New York, takes New Jersey men's title, defeating Leonard Hartmann, New York, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

LANGHORNE, Penna. — Floyd Davis, Springfield, Ill., wins 100-mile automobile sweepstakes in 1h. 9m. 50s.

TORONTO—Harold Webster, 42-year-old British Empire games champion from Hamilton, Ont., wins Canadian Olympic marathon trial in 3h 1m. and 6s.

Tarpley vs. Horton

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 22 (AP)—Melvin Tarpley of the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla., defeated Charles Swanson of Pawtucket, R. I., 6—3, 6—1, 6—2, yesterday to enter the finals of the Rhode Island clay-court tennis championship being held at the East Side Tennis Club. Tarpley will face Albert Horton 3d, local defending titlist, who again won his way to the final bracket by topping Ray Chace, Providence, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1. Arthur J. Prochaska, Hartford, Conn., won the New England sectional boys' championship earlier yesterday by defeating G. M. Aldrich, also of Hartford, 4—6 6—3, 6—3. Robert Decker, Weban, Mass., upset Sanford Webster, Kingston, R. I., the junior defending champion, by defeating him, 6—0, 6—4, 6—1, to win the New England sectional junior crown.

Dykes Signs for 1937

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—Jimmy Dykes, manager of the White Sox since May 8, 1934, yesterday was signed to lead the Chicago club during the season of 1937. Dykes was believed to have received a substantial increase in salary for signing. The veteran third baseman, still an active player at 39, has lasted longer as manager of the White Sox than any other pilot since Kid Gleason. Dykes succeeded Lew Fonseca.

Many Records Topple in N. C. A. A. Meet at Chicago Saturday

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—The nation's greatest collegiate track and field stars looked ahead today to New York and then Berlin.

Racing through the fifteenth annual national collegiate track and field championships Saturday at historic Stagg Field, the thin-clad aces sent records toppling in a manner indicating that from varsity ranks will come some of Uncle Sam's finest hopes for the Olympic Games in Germany this summer.

The meet, marked by the strongest field ever entered in the event, was a semifinal Olympic tryout. Winners and second-place athletes, in addition to others who performed notably, qualified for the finals in New York July 11-12.

While the brilliant streak of lightning from Ohio State, Jesse Owens, won four championships and surpassed the accepted world's record of 10.3s. for the 100-meter dash, there were others who gained outstanding honors. Ken Carpenter helped his team, Southern California, win the team championship with 103 1/3 points by breaking the world's discus record.

The Trojan giant tossed the plate 173 feet, more than a foot farther than it ever had been thrown, and looms as a bright prospect to lead America's weight men to victory in the international games.

Alton Terry of Hardin-Simmons tossed the javelin 226ft. 2¾in. for a national collegiate record and the best performance by a native American. Archie San Romani, Emporia (Kan.) Teachers, won the 1500-meter run in 3m. 53s. for a new N. C. A. A. mark, with Don Lash of Indiana finishing third behind Charles Fenske of Wisconsin.

In Friday's trials Archie Williams of California stepped the 400 meters in 46.1s. for a world record and then won the final in 47s. Saturday. Another world record in the preliminaries was the 14.1s. mark made in the 110-meter high hurdles by Forrest Towns of Georgia, also a winner Saturday in slower time. Lash, who recently ran the two miles faster than it ever has been done outdoors before, won the 5000-meter run in 14m. 58.5s.

Owens ran the 100 meters in 10.2s. to win and accounted for the 220-yard low hurdles title, the 200-meter run and the broad jump. He led his school to second place with 73 points. Indiana scored 42, Stanford 32 and Michigan 23.

Sporting Around The Hub

Chicago Meet Spoils Eastern

HAD it not been for the National Collegiate A. A. meet last Friday and Saturday, the Eastern Olympic semifinal tryout this week end at the Harvard Stadium would look pretty good. All spring, the midwestern and Pacific coast track athletes have surpassed the efforts on the eastern seaboard.

Comparable to a French 75 vs. a cap pistol, the N. C. A. A. exploded with sensational record-breaking performances Saturday, and even highly publicized press-agenting cannot build the eastern tryout to proportions of the Chicago episode. Here the competition will be keen and interesting, but those times and distances made in Chicago take away much of the local color and hope.

Certain nationally known athletes just a little short on condition or a little skeptical of being at their best by this week end are aiming for the eastern tryout in the Stadium, where they figure their chances to be below par are most likely to capitalize. If we forget Jesse Owens, Ken Carpenter, Don Lash and others in that N. C. A. A. meet, the local affair will be more attractive.

Spectators are being favored by William J. Bingham in that he is planning all track races to finish at approximately the same spot, thereby enabling the fans to get a better focus of the entire meet.

Boston Athletes Going to A. A. U. Meet

The N. E. A. A. A. U. has voted to send 10 athletes to the National A. A. U. championships at Princeton, July 3 and 4.

The 10 voted upon were winners in the competitions at Newport yesterday. They are Richard Gill, Boston College; Dimmy Zaitz, Boston College; George Kelley, B. A. A.; Stanley Johnson, M. I. T.; Louis Welsh, B. A. A.; Andrew Zamparelli, Northeastern; Allen Hakanson, Northeastern; Carroll O'Connor, Holy Cross; Bob Campbell, B. A. A.; Bill Rowe and Irving Folwartshny, Rhode Island.

Squantum Club Host To Over 135 Yachts

White canvas, mixed with the varied-hued, colored spinnakers of the Indians, dotted the white-lipped, blue waters of Quincy Bay yesterday afternoon when over 135 boats raced under the tomahawk insignia of the Squantum Yacht Club. Close finishes were the order of the day as a lightening easterly, shifting to southeast, pushed stern boats ahead to the leaders and provided last-minute scrambles for positions.

A fleet of 27 Indians hit the marine warpath with George W. Wightman chalking up his second triumph of the season . . . Spectators on land and water viewed blanket finishes with 15 Indians within three minutes of Wightman. . . . Next to the Indians in popularity were the Winabouts wiht 22 racers, and the Snipes with 18 starters.

Along the Week-End Trail

Ted Blackman, Needham Canoe Club, paddled down the Charles River yesterday from Medfield to Spring Street, West Roxbury, in time fast enough to give him victory in the 26-mile Marathon and a leg on the Gov. James M. Curley Cup . . . Pressing Blackman for honors in the Samoset C. C. race was Al Howes of the Crescent C. C. . . . He finished six minutes behind Blackman, who covered the course in 4h. 43m. 33s. . . . Blackman won in 1932 . . . Up at Lake Sunapee, two Winchester golfers captured the annual four-ball tournament . . . They were Joe Dolben and F. O. Adams, who defeated Jesse Guilford, Woodland, and George Denton, Brae Burn, 4 and 3, in a well-played final match.

At the Dedham Country and Polo Club, Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr. and Ed Peterson of Oakley won the Bay State mixed foursome golf championship, defeating Mrs. Willie Howard and Win Cob of Charles River, on the nineteenth. . . . Salem golfers yesterday won the Metropolitan Four-Ball League title when they beat Trapelo, 9 to 3.

Harvard Captures College Polo Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK, June 22—Harvard added another championship to its crown of the season on Saturday, when it defeated the cadets of the United States Military Academy, 8—7, in the final round of the National Intercollegiate polo championship, on Morris Memorial Field, Governors Island. By the victory Harvard won the first leg on the new Robert L. Gerry Trophy, presented by the father of two members of the Crimson team. The former trophy, presented by Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, was won by Yale last year.

Once more, as in the victory over Yale on Wednesday, it was F. Skiddy von Stade Jr., number three for Harvard, that was the spearpoint of the Crimson attack, and all but one of the eight goals were credited to him, several of them being of the sensational variety. Harvard led all the way and only a late rally in the final chukker gave the cadets a chance to force overtime.

Coaches Gather to Hear Tad Wieman Lecture

Armed with pencils and scratch pads more than 140 coaches of football from various sections of the country gathered today at Northeastern's Third Annual Coaching School to listen to Tad Wieman, Princeton line coach, open the five-day session with a lecture on "Blocking in the Line."

In the afternoon session, Potsy Clark, colorful coach of the Professional Detroit Lions, talked for an hour on the open-game offense as used by the moneyed players. After his lecture, the coaches adjourned to a near-by field where Coach Wieman gave demonstrations of his methods used at Princeton.

Michigan Golfers Favored

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—Michigan's formidable band of fairway stars, paced by the smooth-putting, long-driving Chuck Koscis, are favored to win a third straight team title in the national intercollegiate golf championships opening today at North Shore's 7013-yard championship-caliber layout. Upward of 130 acres from 33 colleges will compete, with most of them attempting to end the Wolverine domination of collegiate golf affairs. Michigan teams, in addition to winning the last two national titles, have won five straight Big Ten championships.

Olympic Track Tickets on Sale

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—While athletes throughout the country still are tuning up for the semifinal trials next week, tickets for the final Olympic track and field tryouts at the Randall's Island Stadium July 11-12 go on sale today, Frederick W. Rubien, secretary of the American Olympic committee, announced today that the number of advance reservations to date was among the largest in the history of the Olympic tryouts in this country. A large number of requests for working press reservations also has been received. The entries for the forty-eighth national A. A. U. championships, which will be held at Princeton, N. J., the week before the final Olympic tryouts, also close today.

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Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:25 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on July 5, 12; Aug. 2, 9; Sept. 6, 13; shortwave station WIXAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on July 5, Aug. 2 (no evening service during July and August). Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

W8XK, 15.2mc, on July 19, Aug. 16, Sept. 20.

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 28.

Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, July 5, 12, 19, 26.

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, on Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.93mc, on June 28; July 5, 12, 19, 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on June 28; July 12, 26; Aug. 9, 23.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc on June 28; July 5, 12, 19, 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on June 28; July 5, 12, 19, 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Chilliwack: Masonic Hall, 3 p. m., June 28.

North Vancouver: Lonsdale Theater, 3 p. m., June 28.

United States

Arizona

Prescott: High School Auditorium, 200 East Gurley Street, 8:15 p. m., June 28.

California

Fontana: Woman's Club House, 8 p. m., June 30.

Grossmont (auspices First Church, La Mesa): Grossmont High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 28.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 12:10 p. m., June 30.

Los Angeles (Twenty-third Church): Church Edifice, 159 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 8 p .m., June 30.

Lynwood: Community M. E. Church, 3323 Beechwood Avenue, 8 p. m., June 29.

San Gabriel (auspices Society, Wilmar): McKinley Grammar School, Manley Drive, at Fisk Avenue, 2:30 p. m., June 28.

Santa Paula: Universalist Church, Main Street, 8 p. m., June 30.

Van Nuys (Twelfth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 14654 Hamlin Street, 8 p. m., June 28.

Idaho

Boise: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 29.

Illinois

Centralia: Centralia Township High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 29.

Indiana

Seymour: Church Edifice, North Chestnut Street, 3 p. m., June 28.

Kentucky

Falmouth: High School Auditorium, Chapel Street, 2:30 p. m., June 28.

Michigan

Care: Caro High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 30.

New York

Patchogue: Congregational Church, Main Street, 8:15 p. m., June 30.

Ohio

Ashtabula: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 28.

Vermont

St. Johnsbury: Palace Theater, 3 p. m., June 28.

Washington

Auburn: High School Auditorium, East Main Street, 8 p. m., June 29.

Camas: Granada Theater, 3 p. m., June 28.

Mt. Vernon: Union High School, 8 p. m., June 30.

Seattle (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-second Avenue, Southwest, and West Lander Street, 8 p. m., June 30.

Wisconsin

Ashland: First Methodist Episcopal Church, Sixth Avenue West and Third Street, 8:15 p. m., July 2.

Oshkosh (First Church): High School Auditorium, 124 Algoma Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., June 29.

Portage: Church Edifice, West Wisconsin and West Pleasant Streets, 3 p. m., June 28.

Sturgeon Bay: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 28.

Government Fails To Bar Utility Suits

(Continued from Page 1)

raised in the cases here were not all identical with those in the bond and share case.

Equal in Law

"The Government of the United States as a litigant has no greater rights than the humblest citizen," said his opinion.

"While we recognize the difficulty which confronts the Department of Justice in conducting the vast amount of litigation in which the various agencies of the Government have become involved, as well as the duty of the courts to be indulgent where possible in the public interest, yet the rights of the citizen are not to be overlooked.

"He is entitled to be heard in the courts in defense of his rights, if he honestly believe that they have been invaded to his damage, even by an agency of the Government."

That the rights of the plaintiffs in the cases here were suffering because of the stay was apparent, the court said, "since the very existence of the act, whether they register under it or not, must of necessity affect materially the conduct of their business during the pendency of these suits."

The Appellate Court's decision was made in the special appeal from the stay order by the North American Company, which controls local traction and the electric facilities, and the American Water Works & Electric Company.

Other concerns which attacked the Wheeler-Rayburn law here and were affected by the stay order were the United Light & Power Company, the United Light & Railways Company, the Continental Gas & Electric Corporation, the American Light & Traction Company, and the Tennessee Electric Power Company. They, however, did not appeal, relying on the test provided by the North American Company and the American Water Works & Electric Company.

Speculation flared as to whether the decision would affect 43 similar suits brought by holding companies in other federal jurisdictions.

Harold M. Stephens, associate justice, former assistant to the attorney general, dissented from the opinion. He said he thought the lower court had acted well within its discretion in staying proceedings until the Electric Bond and Share case could be decided by the United States Supreme Court.

The Wheeler-Rayburn Holding Company Act of 1935 extended the powers of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the purpose of regulating public utility holding companies.

The act was designed to eliminate abuses and provide a greater degree of protection for investors and consumers in the field of public utility holding company finance and operation.

To this end, electric and gas companies are required to disclose their corporate structure fully and fairly. Those combines found to be uneconomic can be eliminated by the commission. The commission also supervises security transactions by holding companies and their subsidiaries. It supervises the acquisition by holding companies of securities, utility assets and other interests. Dividends, proxies, intercompany loans and contracts are also submitted to the commission.

The Wheeler-Rayburn Act has an important bearing on interstate utilities, since the size and geographical extent of systems under holding companies are made subject to regulation by the commission. Interstate power lines have been cut as a result of the commission's decisions in several cases.

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282 Newbury St.—2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath.Rent **$50–$60**
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First Cliff Scituate
FOR SALE OR RENTAL

My seashore home ready for immediate occupancy. Five bedrooms, two baths, three fireplaces (plenty of driftwood); three-car garage, with servants' quarters. Complete isolation from auto noise and gas; private driveway. Owner now in residence.
JAMES H. STEDMAN

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

EWARTS CAFETERIA
522 13th STREET N. W.
112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
112-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

MAINE

AUBURN

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower SEEDS
E. V. McCRELLIS CO.
Authorized Agents
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

Rines
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTSWEAR

THE COFFEE HOUSE
LUNCHEON — AFTERNOON TEA
SUPPER
Good Parking
33 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2284

EARL A. GORDON
U. S. Certified Watchmaker
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
I can save you money on your repairs.
DIAL 3658 HOUSE OFFICE 9125
78 Harlow Street

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

Phone 6422
JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
CRAIGLEIGH COATS. HATS. HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE *Opposite City Hall*

LEWISTON

THE QUALITY SHOP
143 College Street
Home-made Candies
Ice Cream and Lunches
Fancy Groceries

DAVIS BEAUTY SALON
Helen V. Emery, Prop.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Specialists in Hair Dyeing
Hayes Bldg., 79 Park St. Phone 1666

THE AIR-TRED SHOE
for Women
The patented air filler cushions every step you take.
"Shoes for the Entire Family"
Maynards' Boot Shop
180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

PORTLAND

SPECIAL PRICE ON ROGRAIN SILK HOSE
Regularly 1.35 **$1**
On sale at $1 from June 26th to July 3rd inclusive. The famous stocking that has so many friends because of its quality—and its inside-outside weave which makes legs look slimmer—which is gloriously dull, ringless and looks so much sheerer than it is. In smart colors.
Porteous, Mitchell and Braun Co.
PORTLAND, MAINE

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call.

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross
Shoes for Women
539 Congress Street

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
51 Main Street Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Tel.: 1046. Address: 53 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m., except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

PROTECT
the beauty and sheen of your hair!
HARPER METHOD service is complete, for in addition to the far-famed care of the hair are the Harper FACIALS and PERMANENTS.
Harper Method Shop
4 PARK STREET Telephone 2301

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices
WALK-OVER SHOES
Holeproof Hosiery
THORNE SHOE CO.
94 North Main Street

Colburn's
Spanish Villa
CHOICE FOOD
SODA FOUNTAIN
Unexcelled Service
32 North Main Street

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

An Entire
VACATION WARDROBE
HERE
To flatter your type and to express your mood!
HARRY G. EMMONS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

GROCERIES
Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods
The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

CITY COAL COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

Bring your INSURANCE PROBLEMS to us.
We are ready and willing to serve you.
DUSTIN & SMITH
88 No. Main Street Tel. 1719

ARTISTS' MATERIALS
Oil Colors—Water Colors
Pastels—Drawing Papers
Brushes—Pencils—Inks, etc.
C. H. MARTIN CO.
11 No. Main Street

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

LACONIA

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Issued

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE
Birdseye Frosted Foods Fruits and Vegetables
Associated with S. S. Pierce Co.
Established 1895 Incorporated 1936
F. S. ROBERTS
Poultry — Beef — Pork — Lamb
Fish — Oysters — Clams
Tel. 267-268 Laconia, N. H.
OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods *Ladies' and Misses' Apparel*
WATCHES
Hamilton, Waltham, Elgin
Gruen and Marmon
Latest Models for Both Ladies and Gentlemen
Charles F. Waterman
610 MAIN ST. LACONIA, N. H.
STORY DRUG STORE
Exclusive Agents for
Elizabeth Arden's
Daggett & Ramsdell's
and Harriet Hubbard Ayer's
Toilet Preparations
24-HOUR FILM SERVICE
Laconia, N. H.

Depot Sq. Auto Supply Co.
(Next to City Hall)
TIRES—U. S.—TUBES
Car Greasing and Washing Tel. 600 Free Road Service

THE G & S HAT SHOPPE
Tel. 844
43 Canal Street, Laconia, N. H.

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
341 PROSPECT STREET Tel. 2502-M
"Look for New Hampshire Display advertising in the news section."

Hermsdorf Showcase Co.
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of store fixtures and inside woodwork. Upholstering and furniture repairing.
Canal and Auburn Streets, Tel. 4620

McLane and Taylor
The largest fur storage vaults in New Hampshire.
REPAIRING REMODELING
CLEANING STORAGE
Simply bring or send your work and we will put it in the condition you wish it to be.
624 WILLOW STREET Phone 1480

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS DEPOSITS
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Manchester, New Hampshire

Famous Reading Anthracite Coal and BITUMINOUS COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
GULF HEATING OILS
Call us and ask for our service if you have heating trouble. We can help you.
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
1107 ELM ST. Phone 452 632 MASSABESIC ST. Phone 453

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 Manchester St. Tel. 3520-W

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
from
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Florist and Decorator
New Location—28 Hanover Street
MANCHESTER, N. H. CONCORD, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Association

R & R CHICKEN and PUDDINGS Ready Cooked
A variety of Monitor Advertised Food will be found at
Steele's Service Store
815 CHESTNUT PHONE 296 776 ELM PHONE 4567

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 6880

MASER BROTHERS
Leading Upholsterers
Carpet Cleaning, Mattress Making
209 Manchester Street

The Vogue Beauty Parlor
Permanents!
Look your best as well as have the ease of a Genuine Frederics Permanent
Mr. Leo, an expert at cutting your hair to suit your own personality, is now working with Miss Lemay.
Tel. 4590 31 HANOVER ST.

WHITE SHOES
Real summer comfort can be had by wearing one of our many styles of summer shoes.
D. F. Shea's Shoe Store
790 ELM STREET

NASHUA

Men's Fine Clothing
TAILORED BY FASHION PARK
ADLER ROCHESTER
TIMELY CLOTHES
AVARDS
161 MAIN STREET NASHUA, N. H.

SHOP AT—
ANN'S
Lovely Summer Dresses
Prices
$3.95 to $10.00
81 W. Pearl St., Tel 489

PORTSMOUTH

Consolidation Coal Company
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal"
and
"New England Coke"
35 Pleasant St., Office Opp. P. O.

BEACH-MATE
Streamline Swim Suits
Men's Sizes, 3.00, 4.00, 4.95
Boys' Sizes 2.00
Popular two-color combinations.
Pearson & Knowles Co.
82 FLEET STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 THAMES ST. and 38 WASHINGTON SQ.

PHONE 4000
Town 35c Taxi

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

Office Supplies
29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870

ARAKEL H. BOZYAN
Dealer in Rare Antique and Modern
ORIENTAL RUGS
140 BELLEVUE AVENUE

Newport Oil Corporation
Distributors for SHELL Gasoline Burning Oils
SERVICE STATIONS:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
Long Wharf Tel. 2000

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT
(Continued)

Grace L. Vars
MILLINERY
SUMMER HATS
160 Bellevue Ave.
Tel. 761

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO—TYDOL—ESSO—TEXAS
GREASING—CRANKCASE SERVICE
Also Water Front Service
"At the Bridge"
Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

HILL HOME INN
Open for the Summer
OFFERS A QUIET PLACE TO DINE.
Special Duck and Chicken Dinner Every Day
PUTNEY ROAD A. L. HAMILTON, Prop.
Telephone 1840

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Gorham, Stieff, International, Wallace, Rogers, Lunt & Bowlen, Schofield, Towle and Alvin Silver
All patterns can be had at
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers and Gemologists
2605 WASHINGTON AVENUE

NORFOLK

Thirty-three Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

RICHMOND

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

ROYAL LAUNDRY
Dial 3-9157
for
BETTER LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
CARPET CLEANING
ORIENTAL RUGS
Shampooed Like New
Fireproof, Mothproof Storage
HEROLD R. HOFHEIMER
2816 West Broad Dial 5-2801

Complete Fur Service
Full Stock of Fine Furs
Cleaning, Repairing, Restyling
Cold-Air Fur Storage
F. Karl Beckh & Co., Inc.
DIAL 24594 308 E. GRACE ST.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

Canada

'ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 27763 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Hudson's Bay Company
Before you go to the Lake make arrangements with our Charge Office for your Supplies.
Phone 27141

JOHNSON'S
The Leading
CAFE
CORNER 101ST AND JASPER
For Sports and Vacation Wear Shop at Edmonton's Own Store

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
Travelling Cases
$15.00
You'll be proud to take these anywhere . . . from a week end at the beach to a voyage on the Queen Mary!
Genuine cow-hide . . . moire lined . . . in black or brown . . . 18 inches long.
LUGGAGE, THIRD FLOOR

THE ABSOLUTELY
RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK - CREAM - BUTTER
Phone 201-114
A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*
"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320

Prospect Dairy, Ltd.
For fine quality and flavor, try our pasteurized-in-the-bottle milk. Also fresh butter, cream and buttermilk.
F. A. JONES, Prop.
241 Prospect St. Phone Gar. 5695

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

'ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
SEVEN STORES
SPECIAL OFFER
SQUIBB'S TOOTH PASTE
regular 25 cent size
3 for 50c
We deliver anything anywhere

For the Women who know and want the best.
Liberty LIMITED
129 KING ST. EAST
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Hats and Hosiery

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Cairncross' the Chemists

As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
*216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
*80 Hamilton Road *816 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road

GIFT CANDIES
Most Up to Date and Fancy Parceled
Fine picture developing a real specialty.

On your street every weekday
CANADA BREAD

Over 100 Varieties of Cakes and Sweet Goods

E. D. REDFEARN, Mgr. MET 944

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
New Spring Shoes Keep Arriving in the Modern Styles at Popular Prices
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

C. R. SUMNER & SONS Limited
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY
We have three repair artists.
See if our store, stock and assistants don't appeal to you.
393 Richmond St. Met. 5819

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats, Provisions
Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111
Is Freshly Decorated and New Front
East—613 Dundas ..... Fair. 970
North—729 Richmond ..... Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe ..... Met. 4568
This lovely store also sells Groceries.
We are experts on early phone orders.

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone Queen 630

DEVLINS
The Great Forward Service to Ottawa Citizens Classes
The R. J. Devlin Co. Limited
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Intosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

Phone Q. 3600
B. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 8:00 to 1:00 daily. Telephone Hy. 7298. **Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.**

23RD ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL
—THRIFTY, 6c per lb.—
Same high quality workmanship! Just our birthday gift to you. Shirts only 9 cents each extra!
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Bruce - McKinnon
271 BLOOR STREET, WEST TORONTO
Frocks for Active or Spectator Sports

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

Breakfasts · Luncheons
Teas and Dinners
The Diet Kitchen Tea Rooms
72 BLOOR ST., WEST (at BAY ST.)

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Hygienic Hairdressing Salon
Permanent Waving
Personality Cuts
Care of the Hair and Scalp with
Original Creamoil
RYRIE BUILDING
229 YONGE STREET TORONTO

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets
Toronto

Shakespeare-Land
6 Wellington East, at Yonge
An interesting old English refectory (English A for "restaurant") . . . quiet and restful . . . a bit of Shakespeare's Stratford brought to Toronto . . . wholesome food, cooked and served by wholesome, happy girls . . . (all partners, so no tipping).
LUNCH . . . TEA . . . DINNER
Open daily from noon till 8
It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

WINDSOR

★ **RED STAR SALE**
Summer Merchandise in June at End of Summer Prices
Summer merchandise—now when you need it—now at the savings you'd expect later in the season. Apparel for men, women and children.
C. H. Smith Co. Ltd.

DRINK MORE MILK
Walkerside DAIRY LIMITED
PHONE 4-2547
MILK—CREAM—BUTTERMILK

Norton Palmer
Cafeteria
You will never be disappointed if you dine at the Norton Palmer Cafeteria. Delicious Meals to suit every purse. Also Grill Room. Cor. Park and Pelissier St. 1 Blk. from Tunnell exit

Canada's Finest Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen
GLYN-NICHOL
441 Ouellette Avenue
Windsor Ontario

THE DRESS SHOPPE
1206 Wyandotte St., E. Windsor
Popular Price Dresses and Hosiery
The Choice of the Discriminating Shopper

Save in Canada
Ed Laird English CLOTHES FOR MEN
415 Ouellette—Windsor
Opposite Tunnel Exit

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636.

Montreal's Quality Store for Men
BURBERRY COATS
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Clothing and Furnishings, Hats and English Shoes
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Heinz Food Products
Use the Phone—We Deliver

LAY AWAY A
FUR COAT
Special Summer Offering
79.50 WITH A MUFF
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear
● Men's Clothing and Furnishings
● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

LINENS
From Ireland and the Continent
Handkerchiefs
Large Variety of New Designs and Weaves
Attractive Shower Gifts and Bridge Accessories
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

SASKATOON

STEPHENSON'S LIMITED
Home of Good Shoes
150 2nd Ave. N. Phone 4555

Frank Dunn
Boys' and Young Men's Wear
Men's Made-to-Measure Suits
154 Second Avenue N.

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOODS
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house beside Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3 gns a week. Proprietress, 12 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 0143).

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ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and yet dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1.
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Underzarments

COURIERS

WIMBLEDON 6251 SLOANE 2479
Owner Drivers; glad to take you shopping, seeing London, or visiting countryside; terms moderate. Any time, anywhere.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER, COSTUMIER, COATS. Renovations executed; moderate charge. N. TIMMS, 84 Princess May Road, Stoke Newington, London, N. 16.

DUPLICATING

BALANCE sheets, reports, prompt accurate service. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. Man. 3629.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

LONDON—Widow and son in city office desire two rooms in return some service, domestic, educational or needlework. Box W-404—BCM/CSM, London.

YOUNG lady offers services for passage, or part to N America; acceptable Box W-401—BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

GOLDERS GREEN — Furnished, self-contained 1st floor flat; reception (polished floor), 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, etc.; every convenience; good locality. Write W. G., 11 Clifton Gardens, London, N. W. 11. Speedwell 6159.

LONDON—To let, unfurnished, 2 flats; top, 3 rooms, kitchen, convenience; first floor, 2 large rooms and kitchenette, use large garden; also garden flat for services; owner's home. MRS. BOWERS, 72 Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S. E. 19.

LONDON—Furnished, bedroom, sittingroom, electric kitchen, bathroom, three, six or more months, near Kensington Palace and Gardens. CLEATON, 35 Queens Court, W. 2. Bayswater 3289.

LONDON, KENSINGTON—Furnished flat, July-Sept.; accommodation 2 persons; excellent maid available; 4 rooms and garden. Box W-400—BCM/CSM, London. Or Phone BAY 0831.

LONDON—Two rooms, kitchenette, use of bath; unfurnished or partly; nice neighbourhood, easily accessible; moderate terms; ladies only. 17 Twyford Avenue, Acton, W. 3.

FLATS WANTED

LONDON—Wanted rather urgently by lady for family of three, modern and up-to-date unfurnished flat, pleasantly situated, not too far from Bedford Square; rent £200 to £250; any help given in securing same gratefully received. Apply Box 344—BCM/CSM, London.

HOLIDAY POST

LADY teacher requires holiday post; English coach to foreigners, companion or governess; abroad pref. Box W-407—BCM/CSM, London.

HOME SHARING

LONDON, Chiswick—Lady has small furnished flat to share with another; nice surroundings and garden; moderate. Box M-2598—BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district Houses and flats. Apply: LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A.A.I. 56, Bond St., Ealing, London, W. 5 Surveys, Valuations Rents collected, Insurances effected. Mortgages arranged Tel EALing 2127.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel Park 7211 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON PUTNEY 0127 3½ MILES RADIUS

The RELIANCE LAUNDRY
Prop. H. LEE (Phone WILLS 0840)
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDRY built up by recommendation. Work well done, and returned fully aired and ready for use. Prices moderate. Prompt collection and delivery. Price list on application. 89 Villiers Road, Willesden Green, N. W. 2.

LINGERIE

TROUSSEAUX hand made to order; three garments to match 32/6; also baby clothes. 7 Pembroke Rd., Greenford, Mddx.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel Sloane 2939

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Paying guests received in quiet home; attractive bed-sitting rooms; near Kensington Gardens; terms from 30/-; with dinner £2.2.0. 137 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2. Phone Bay. 5316.

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ACCOUNTANT, 28 years' experience with 1st-class firm in Chile, seeks employment at home or abroad; well trained exchange; fluent Spanish, some German; fond of work. Box W-402—BCM/CSM, London.

DAILY, part time or resident; experienced, useful companion would give care; good walker and reader. Box W-395—BCM/CSM, London.

EXPERIENCED commercial traveller, age 26, electrical accessories, wireless and garage; requires similar but progressive post, London. Box W-215—BCM/CSM, London.

ONE wishing to help with cooking will come daily by the hour. Probisher 4851. Box M-2751—BCM/CSM, London.

POSITION OF TRUST required by gentleman (young); exceptional qualities for managing household accounts, etc.; good motorist; adaptable; highest references. Box W-287—BCM/CSM, London.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST desires secretarial post, part time only, London or S. W. district. Apply Box W-399—BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARY AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES. Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff dictation rooms; confidential work for churches teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 2180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO. 20 Copthall Ave. London E C 2

REPAIRS

HIGH-CLASS Boot and Shoe Repairers. C. W. SENE & SONS, 95 Felsham Road, London, S. W. 15 (Ring Putney 0834).

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, 19 Lansdowne Crescent, W. 11—Small furnished and unfurnished room (comfortable house); moderate rentals include constant hot water, electricity, service; optional meals; garden. Park 7245.

LONDON—Comfortable divan rooms, gas fires, rings, etc., from 15/-; breakfast optional. Primrose 0989. 8 Lancaster Rd., Swiss Cottage, N. W. 3.

LONDON—Attractive bed-sittingrooms, service catering, every convenience, half a minute Hyde Park. 2 Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2. Tel. Paddington 5976.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms, divans, gas fires, telephone; ladies; from 13/-. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W 2. Bayswater 2902

LONDON, 19 Cambridge St., W. 2—Furnished suite, 1st floor; good cupboard space; hot and cold; telephone; meals, service. PADD. 4859.

LONDON—Charming residential rooms; fitted basins; unlimited hot water; from 35/- with breakfast 88 Redcliffe Gardens, S W 10

LONDON—Central, quiet; bed-sitting rooms with breakfast, dinners optional, 11 Oxford Terrace, W. 2. PADD. 3050.

WHERE TO STAY in London? Somewhere comfortable? Central? Try 28, Porchester Pl. Marble Arch, W. 2. Furnished one-room service flatlets, modern and moderate; from 30/- inclusive breakfast, service. Phone Padd. 8724

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON—Exbury House Service Chambers, 41 Belsize Sq., Hampstead. Primrose 2648—Newly opened residential chambers for professional and business people; furnished or unfurnished; constant hot water, gas grills; garden; moderate terms; French, Spanish, German, Russian spoken.

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets. H. WATKINS, 60 Leicester Road East Finchley London, N 2

TEACHERS

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M., visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for Educated Girls leads to well-paid posts. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc. Positions found. Moderate fees. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, London, W. 2. (Bay 2902).

TO LET

LONDON, S. W. 1—During August and September, large drawingroom suite, furnished, French windows leading to balcony overlooking beautiful gardens of quiet square; near Christian Science churches. 11 Eccleston Sq. Vic. 3254.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

Anscombe & Ringland
AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS and ESTATE AGENTS
8 WELLINGTON ROAD
ST. JOHN'S WOOD
LONDON, N. W. 8
For Houses and Flats in St. John's Wood and Regent's Park

KING'S COURT, CHELSEA
Flats With a Difference
Not a series of boxes—but rooms with charm and individuality.
2 ROOMS, bath and kitchen £140 p.a.
3 ROOMS, do do £155 p.a.
4 ROOMS, do do £190 p.a.
Every modern convenience, including lifts, central heating, constant hot water, refrigerators. Together with many unusual features, such as:
ROOF GARDEN—SUN LOGGIAS
PRIVATE GARDENS
Apply J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2 Hans Road, London, S.W.3. (Ken. 0066).

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3a Wimpole St., Cavendish Sq., W. 1
Telephone Langham 1095 (2 lines)
Advisory Agents for all classes of Property London and Provinces
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Probate and Division. Structural and Sanitary Surveys. London and Country.
Specialists in the Management of Property and Collection of Rents.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea
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Special attention Rent collection and management

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Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs. Westminster, London, S. W. 1

Look for display advertising from England in the news section.

E. PHILLIPS Ltd.
Provisions
Poultry Game Groceries
Choice Fruits and Vegetables
9 SLOANE ST., S. W. 1
Phone: Sloane 5116
and at
8 SYMONS ST., SLOANE SQ.
for FISH. Sloane 9111.
Delivery to all parts of London and country orders to the value of 20/- free

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
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Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
Shoes for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort.
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Sloane 2171

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BUILDER — CONTRACTOR
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209 West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W. 6.
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FLORIST and GARDENER
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Cut Flowers, Foliage, Mixed bunches. Window Boxes, Garden work of all descriptions. Flowers sent to all boats.
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"WE SERVE TO DESERVE"
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDERING
Ladies' Lace and Silk Lingerie a Speciality. Art and Household Dyeing and Cleaning. Court Dress, Masonic Regalia, Military and Naval Uniforms, Fancy Dress, etc.
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All Types Effected
House, Motors, Life, Personal Service
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Tulse Hill 2688

Paddington 5929 *Visit*
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MODERN HAIRDRESSING SALOON
for Ladies and Gentlemen
First-class Service Moderate Charges
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INSURANCE
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1 and 2 Gracechurch St., London, E. C. 3

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Dyeing and Cleaning
Point Pleasant, Putney Bridge Rd., S. W. 18. Putney 0549
Regular Deliveries All Over London
Short Notice Orders Promptly Dealt With

Earley's COAL AND COKE
Make warm friends
135 WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD, W. 2.
Phone: Bayswater 2288 (3 lines)

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt attention
Motor delivery London and District daily.
69 ABINGDON RD., KENSINGTON, W. 8.
WESTERN 0921

INSURANCE
of every description in the West End.
K. ROMER LEE
11 PALL MALL, S. W. 1
PHONE WHITEHALL 7978

D. Brinley Richards
Limited
162a, Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 6495
Decorations
Furnishing Fabrics

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

"LAIRD SCHOBER" SHOES
FROM
Charles H. Baber, Ltd
302-8 REGENT STREET
LONDON, W. 1.
Near Queens Hall

T. H. CANTELL
MERCHANT TAILOR
117 CHEAPSIDE, E. C. 2
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)
Telephone NATIONAL 8776
"Thought, Care and Real Tailoring"

INSURANCE
LIFE ENDOWMENT ANNUITIES
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"Compendium of Insurance"
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Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glaces, Teas and Light Refreshments
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Your Clothes . . .
We believe we can help you with your dress problems. Stylish and inexpensive outfits made in our own workrooms.
Mary Perry
60 Berners St., W. 1 Ph. Museum 8557

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
27, HIGH STREET, NOTTING HILL GATE, W. 11

"A Bargain in Every Purchase" is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.

OF NOTHING can we be more sure than this: that, if we cannot sanctify our present lot, we could sanctify no other.
—MARTINEAU

Daily Features

FRIENDSHIP, even when it errs on the side of generosity or of love, is the best thing that man has enriched the earth withal.—ANATOLE FRANCE.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Flying Vacation

54

Leaving Charleston

THERE was no vacant seat on the Friday noon plane, so the airport manager radioed for permission for the afternoon plane out of Miami to make an unscheduled stop for me at Charleston—I simply had to be in Washington for an extra-special fried chicken dinner.

Word was flashed back that the plane would stop; that there was one empty seat; but that owing to the thunderstorm and the heavy load of mail and express, the pilot would reserve the right to decide against taking me aboard.

At 5:30 the giant Florida Flyer came settling down out of the grumbling clouds, cut deep, wide ruts in the muddy field as it landed, then swung round to the station. Out popped the pilot. He hurried into the station and went into a confidential huddle with the manager, now and then appraising me out of the tail of his eye. He then took out some important papers and began copying down some figures.

I finally interrupted with a remark to the effect that I did not wish to be taken along if the safety of the other passengers might thereby be jeopardized. I tried to make this sound magnanimous; but an analysis of it might have showed two parts compassion and three parts self-interest. The pilot smiled and said, "I think we can take you aboard and make the trip okay," and back he went to his figuring.

This was no time for mere thinking; so I, oh so earnestly, assured him that my case was not at all urgent. My tone was not unlike that of a person seeking to postpone a dentist's appointment.

"I know just what you men have to consider," I ventured; "and I would repeat that unless you can take me and still have an ample margin of safety, I wish to be counted out."

"Well," he replied, "we never go into the air without far more than what you might consider an ample margin of safety. We can carry you all right. I was just studying some last-minute weather data. The ceiling is about 500 feet at Raleigh, and only about 300 at Washington. But come along. We'll talk more about the next step at Raleigh."

There was a fierce flash of lightning and a loud crash of thunder, and the rain began streaming down as we took off. Despite the mud, we cleared the border of the field handily, and with powerful sweeps we climbed up and up, until within five minutes we were above the storm.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To Be Continued)

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Mount of the Transfiguration

WE READ in Matt. 17:1 of how Christ Jesus went to "a high mountain apart" with three of his closest followers—Peter, James and John—and that there he was "transfigured before them" (verse 2). The name of the mountain is not mentioned, but in view of the fact that we know from Chapter 16:13 that the Master had recently been at Caesarea Philippi, many scholars are inclined to identify the Mount of Transfiguration with the majestic snow-capped peak of Mount Hermon, which is situated in that very region.

On the other hand, an early tradition recorded by one Cyril of Jerusalem avers that the scene of this most impressive event was Mount Tabor, which rises to a height of some 1800 feet, about five miles to the east of Jesus' boyhood home — Nazareth. Still another tradition suggests the Mount of Olives.

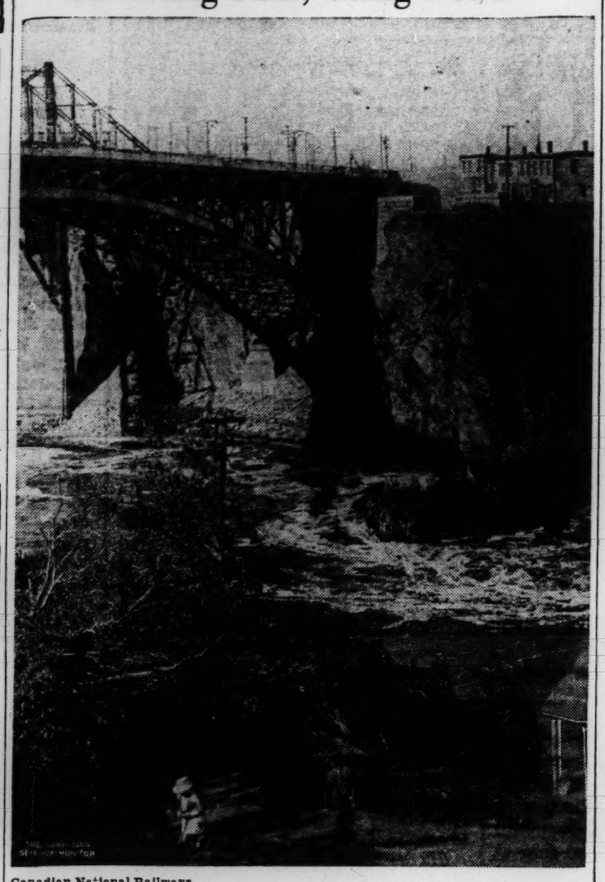
Brevities

New Yorker: Fifteen hundred bankers had a banquet here and nobody was allowed to make a speech. The day will come when public dinners will be no more painful than eating at home.

St. Louis Star-Times: Congressmen seem to know little about balancing the budget. Their experience in equilibrity seems to be confined almost wholly to sitting on the fence.

Des Moines Register: The odd thing about the incredible pictures in the seed catalog is their appearance of being photographs.

Reversing Falls, Going Down—



Canadian National Railways

When the Tide Is Out, the St. John River Flows in a Loud Torrent Into the Bay of Fundy, at St. John, N. B.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Progressive Competitions

A GOOD idea for a party is to have progressive competitions. Several tables are arranged beforehand, and four persons go to each table, moving on after a given number of minutes to another table. (If the two with the highest scores go in one direction and the two lowest in another direction, your guests will be well mingled.) Here are some good competitions:

1. Lifting beans into a saucer by means of two knitting needles;
2. Picking up boot buttons with a bent pin tied to the end of a string;
3. Lighting a candle as many times as possible with one match;
4. Rolling marbles through an archway cut out of the side of an inverted cardboard box;
5. Lifting peas into a saucer by breathing them upon the end of a straw;
6. Arranging cut-up postcards into pictures (small jig-saws);
7. Threading beads on cotton;
8. Guessing the weight of an object, the number of pages in a book, the number of peas in a bottle, etc.;
9. Writing the names of advertised objects when only the pictures are shown;
10. Writing the names of famous people from photographs cut out of journals.

Patriotism

WHAT is meant by love of one's country? What is meant by patriotic deeds? If the poet has employed a life in battling with pernicious prejudices, in setting aside narrow views, in enlightening the minds, purifying the tastes, ennobling the feelings and thoughts of his countrymen, what better could he have done? How could he have acted more patriotically?—*Goethe.*

Daily Anecdote

Not Forever

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, the slave liberator, had a sister who was a hustler. She hustled for William and succeeded in getting him elected to Parliament. On one occasion when she had concluded a stump speech, some enthusiast in the crowd shouted: "Miss Wilberforce forever!"

The lady stepped forward: "Gentlemen, I thank you," she said, "but, believe me, I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce forever."

Crossword Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. River in Scotland
4. Aeriform fluid
7. Tree
8. Peruvian plant
9. Jumbled type
10. Celtic Scottish Highlander
11. Be tangled
12. Asterisk
14. Pronoun
15. Electrified particle
16. Eternity
17. Test
18. Unyielding

Down

1. Lay down
2. Hebrew judge
3. Printer's measure
4. Ruminant
5. Single spot
6. Conspicuous
10. Fish
11. Several
13. High hill
14. Garden implement
16. Plural suffix

(The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere)

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. Has the French Cabinet voted to lift sanctions against Italy?
2. Has the United States lifted its neutrality trade bans against Italy?
3. What new party has entered the political field in the United States?
4. What was the result of the Harvard-Yale boat race?
5. Where and when is to be played the game between the American League and National League all-stars?
6. Is it true that newspapers receive less than half of America's total advertising?
7. With the policy of collective security failing, what new European peace alliance is proposed by Britain?
8. Was last week's total eclipse of the sun visible anywhere in the Western Hemisphere?
9. What have members of European nobility now residing in the United States done to protect themselves from fake "peers"?
10. Is there a likelihood of a re-establishment of a monarchy in Austria in the immediate future?
11. Under the new policy of letting students progress as fast as they are able, has the University of Chicago ever graduated a student in a year?
12. With the addition of more than $2,000,000,000 in bonus bonds, what new peak has been reached by the public debt?
13. What nation, whose population is estimated at 171,000,000, is planning to make a complete census of its 187 races and tribes in one day?
14. Is it true that aliens on relief have been barred from United States citizenship?
15. Have representatives of 12 states having minimum wage laws for women been advised by Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, to enforce their statutes, regardless of the Supreme Court's invalidation of New York's statute?
16. Is France willing to relinquish its mandate over Syria and Lebanon?
17. What new heat record was recently set in Seward, Alaska?
18. What nation has the unique distinction of consistently meeting its war debt obligations to the United States?
19. Is it true that the President of Mexico has accepted the honorary presidency of the country's First National Congress Against Alcoholism?
20. What two well-known writers passed into history last week?

(What Is Your Score?)

In Lighter Vein

Postponed

The children were wildly excited about the picnic, and eagerly watched the packing of the basket to make sure that nothing was forgotten.

In addition to food and drink, each had put in some favorite toy without which the day would be a failure, and, when it was all finished, only a final and anxious look round would satisfy them.

It was then that the most serious of all possible omissions became apparent. They could not find father. And so there was no one to carry the thing.—*London Opinion.*

Quieting Her Alarm

A Scotch couple were on their way to be married. As they neared the church the bride finally burst out: "Oh, Sandy, I hae a secret tae tell you before we get marrit."

"Weel, an' whit is't, Mary?" asked Sandy.

"I canna cook vera weel," replied Mary.

"Ooh," comforted Sandy, "never mind that; it's precious little ye'll get tae cook wi'."

Hence the Window

Housewife (indignantly): "Just why are you knocking at my window?"

Tramp: "Well, your husband's out there mowing the lawn, and he says that you object to handing money out at the door."

Unless I Write Blank Verse

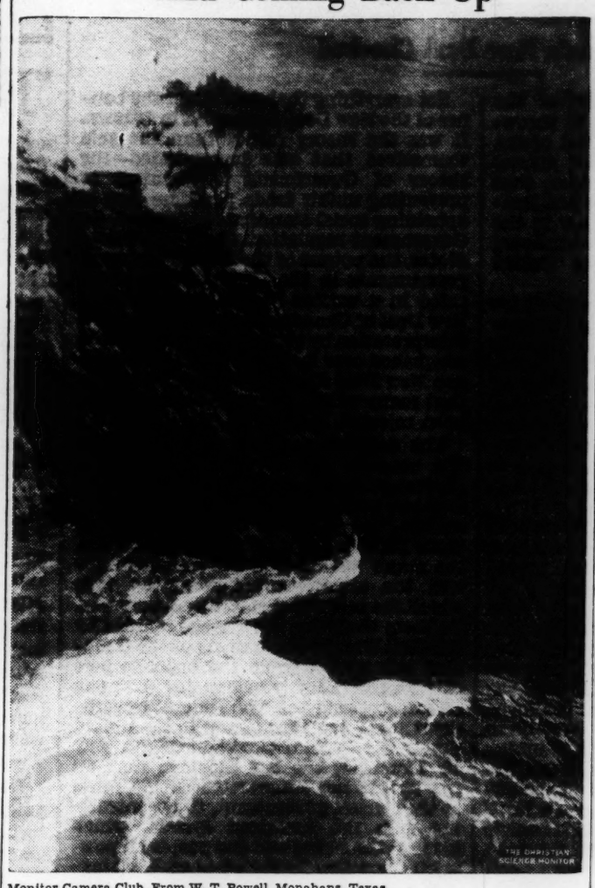
A boisterous oyster the town never sees,
No oyster will roister unduly;
No oyster is moister than nature decrees,
And oysters love cloisters — their shells, if you please;
I can't tell you any more, truly!

—Ashington Collieries Magazine

"More beer sold in England means more revenue for arms, ye know."

"Aye, it's a good idea, poisoning yourself to stop somebody shootin' ye."

—And Coming Back Up



Monitor Camera Club, From W. T. Powell, Monahans, Texas

With the Turn of the Tide (Bay of Fundy Tides Commonly Exceed 30 Feet), Bay Water Flows Tumultuously Back Up the River

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

TODAY'S cryptogram is designed especially for beginners. It was submitted by a Chicago reader. Experts should try it and time themselves. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

ZO RM RO AZOC ME NEXT FXCVMO NJAG EGDC OSZDD NEXQO ZXA POAQ, MXC MJRO ZGQ OAA JEN BZOM CEP FZG QE RM.

2. Mathematical Curiosity

A Buffalo reader submits the following: Try multiplying the number 37 by 3, or any multiple of 3, up to 27. The results will be surprising to many.

3. Letter Changing

Please, Mr. Grocer, take back your RICE, I ordered SALT. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change RICE to SALT in five moves.

4. Letter Juggling

Two different nine-letter words may be formed from the nine letters below. Can you discover them?

A A D E I P P R S

5. A Paradoxical Word

By way of a rebus today, an old-time puzzler from Batavia, N. Y., submits the following verse which represents a seven-letter word.

It isn't nonexistent, for it's right
before your eyes.
When rightly you've divided it,
you'll manifest surprise.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Paste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A BROTHER and sister with the scrapbook hobby evolved the following recipe for homemade library paste, which not only saved themselves many pennies, but brought in extra pennies by selling it. The receipe: Sift thoroughly together half cup of powdered gloss starch and a half cup white flour, and add cold water, stirring quickly and thoroughly to a consistency of thin paste. Add a small amount at a time to a quart of boiling water (using double boiler) and stir constantly until thickened and allow to cook about 10 minutes. Remove from fire to cool. When about half cooled, beat into it a level teaspoonful of salicylic acid to prevent souring, and add a few drops of cinnamon oil (optional) to give pleasant odor.—Mrs. C. W. McP., Marshfield, Ore.

Odds and Ends

High-Priced Farms

The highest priced farm land in the United States is reported in the District of Columbia. The census bureau say the farms in this area are worth $2556 an acre and they have an average listed value of $80,709 each.

The Nobel Prizes

The five Nobel prizes to be awarded next November for literature, medicine, chemistry, physics and peace will be valued at $42,840 each.

Use for Coal Mines

The United States Department of Agriculture has found that abandoned coal-mine shafts make excellent curing rooms for domestic Roquefort cheese.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For the Youngsters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

ARTHUR TAIT, silver-haired bachelor, is known to the youngsters of his neighborhood as the "sweet" man because of his summertime pastime of distributing, without charge, ice cream several times each month.

Twice weekly during summer, Mr. Tait makes six quarts of ice cream; then, putting the freezer on a child's wagon, he goes down Fern Street.

"Bring your dishes and get your cream," Mr. Tait tells the children as he draws up in front of a home. He leaves a row of happy children with plates filled with ice cream. The benefactor also gives away many jars of jams and jellies of his own making.

"I used to watch my mother can fruit and vegetables," Mr. Tait says. "Later, I decided to can things myself. Each year I put up about 175 jars of fruits, jams, and jellies. I always give away a good deal of the stuff, however."

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

(Answers to Correspondents)

BISSIL—This is a color nickname of French origin, and is from the French *bis*, meaning "dingy."

Prindle—Of French origin from *prin*, meaning "the first," as in the variant names *Prime*, *Premier*, and *Primmer*.

Kent—A local name from the English county of the same name.

Abercrombie is local, and derived from a Scottish hamlet of this name.

West also is local, and is one of those popular names that are taken from the points of the compass, like *North* and *East*.

Walter is from the French baptismal name *Gualtier*, which Englishmen transformed into *Walter*.

Woodin—Local for "a dweller in the little wood." The diminutive *in* at the end of the name is uncommon.

Listere, like its variant *Lister*, is occupative, and stands for "a dyer of wool."

Boettcher is obviously a variant form of *Botticher*, the German name for *Cooper*, or "barrel maker."

Schieber, also of Teutonic origin, is a nickname, originally given to one who possessed "go" and initiative.

Hamilton is local, from a town of that name in Scotland.

Russell is a color nickname, given to an ancestor with red hair.

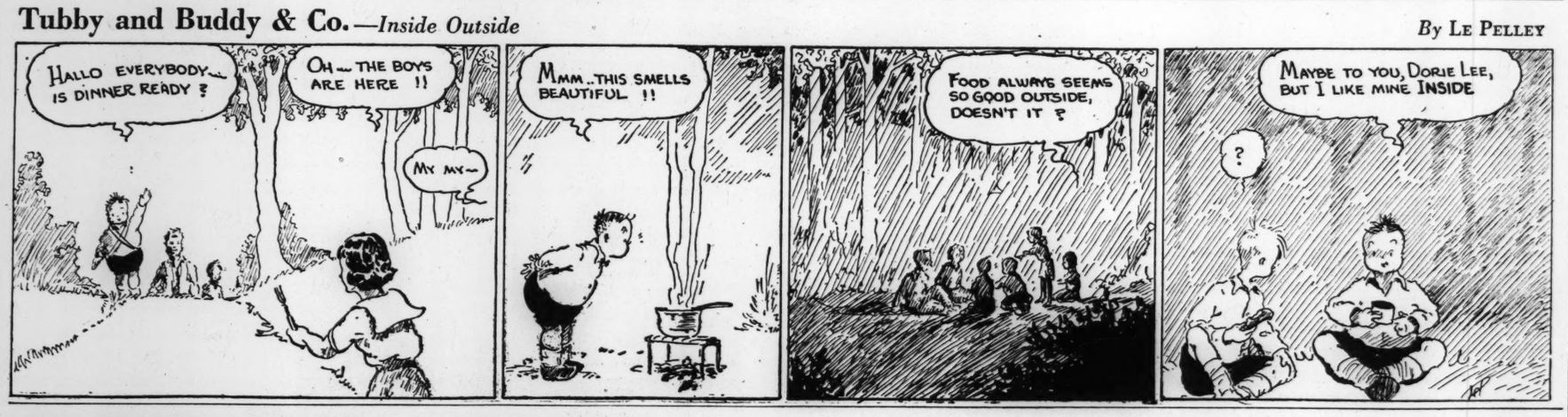
Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Yes.
2. Yes.
3. The Union Party, with Representative William Lemke of North Dakota and Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, as candidates, has been announced. It has the endorsement of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin.
4. Harvard won by five lengths.
5. At Boston, on July 7.
6. No; a survey for 1935 shows that newspapers received 58 per cent of the total advertising placed.
7. An alliance of Britain, Germany and France.
8. No; the path of totality began just south of Italy and traveled across northern Asia.
9. They have organized the Nobleman's Club, with dues of $5 a month, which will endeavor to verify the legality of titles and honors.
10. No; the Reichspost, official government organ, says that the Cabinet is too busy working for prosperity and the consolidation of the country. It adds that if the Hapsburgs are restored it will be by peaceful means.
11. Yes; this year Donald MacMurray, a New Yorker, got his degree for four years' work accomplished in one year.
12. $34,400,000,000.
13. With an army of 1,600,000 census takers, Soviet Russia plans to count every inhabitant on Jan. 7, 1937.
14. Yes; Federal Judge Borah, in New Orleans, denied citizenship to two Italians, a Greek and a Nicaraguan who were on relief.
15. Yes.
16. Yes; in fact, France has decided to recommend the entry of both states into the League of Nations.
17. On June 17 the mercury in Seward hit a new high of 108 degrees F.
18. Finland. Debts from 12 defaulting nations total about $1,000,000,000.
19. Yes; President Cárdenas has made his example and leadership felt to the extent that decrease in sales of liquor has been reported.
20. Gilbert K. Chesterton and Maxim Gorky.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Inside Outside*

By LE PELLEY


HALLO EVERYBODY— IS DINNER READY ?
OH — THE BOYS ARE HERE !!
MY MY—
MMM..THIS SMELLS BEAUTIFUL !!
FOOD ALWAYS SEEMS SO GOOD OUTSIDE, DOESN'T IT ?
MAYBE TO YOU, DORIE LEE, BUT I LIKE MINE INSIDE
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Wrong Background*

By THE HAGERS

"YOUR PICTURE FINISHED WHILE YOU WAIT. JUST HOLD THAT POSE WHILE I COUNT EIGHT!"
A DUCK WITH CAMERA FAR FROM SLOW SNAPPED ME BEFORE I COULD SAY, "NO!"
"NOW, BUDDY, HERE YOU ARE—ONE DIME. THANK YOU; AND I'LL BE BACK SOMETIME."
THE SNAP-SHOT
HE NEEDN'T BOTHER, YOU'LL AGREE, WHEN YOU SEE WHAT HE HANDED ME!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Canada's New Deal Checked

TWO aspects of the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in throwing out most of the New Deal of the recent Bennett Government will attract attention. One is the reminder that Canada under the Conservative Mr. Bennett had a New Deal. The other is the apparent similarity in the constitutional make-up of Canada and the United States.

Mr. Bennett was elected on, shall we say, the Perennial Deal of high protectionism. He rode to victory on a "Canada First" program—a program induced partly by the Hawley-Smoot Act and partly by his own high tariff doctrines. He proceeded energetically to carry out his election pledge. As an architectural design sealing up the Dominion, and as a riposte to the United States, the Bennett tariff wall was pretty complete.

Inside the wall, Mr. Bennett promised that the new duties would be a highroad to recovery and prosperity. Such a promise had "an ancient fish-like smell," as Shakespeare would put it. After the Hawley-Smoot tariff, for instance, Senator Jim Watson of Indiana held out the prospect of "recovery in 90 days." Alas! for the gold at the end of the tariff rainbow. So often it turns out to be dross. Canada's, like America's, duties failed signally to arrest the depression. Indeed, they intensified it. To the last, however, the Conservative leader persevered with his policy, one of his last steps being to begin a tariff war with Japan, which Mr. Mackenzie King promptly ended when he returned to office.

Side by side with this Perennial Deal was born a New Deal—not to pull down the high tariffs, but, as in the United States, to try to repair by Government intervention some of the damage which they wrought. This New Deal was inspired by Mr. Roosevelt. In Washington, the Canadian Minister, Mr. W. D. Herridge, Mr. Bennett's brother-in-law, noted the national morale which Mr. Roosevelt had stimulated. He hastened back to Canada to urge the same recipe for the sagging spirits of the Canadians. In Canada, too, the Roosevelt experiment was being watched with some eagerness. There was a gravitational pull from the other side of the border which has often proved irresistible. In Mr. Bennett's official family, Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Commerce, made himself the leading New Dealer. So Mr. Bennett, sensing the drift, essayed to put through a mild form of Rooseveltism.

Not everything that goes under the banner of the New Deal was copied in Ottawa. It was the theory rather than the acts themselves that was incorporated—the theory of Government intervention in preventing unfair trade practices and in upholding social standards in industry by Government regulation. As in the United States, the powers of the federal and local governments in the Dominion are separated in a written constitution, and the New Deal in Canada, according to the new interpretation by the Supreme Court, rode roughshod over local rights as the American New Deal did. It is on these grounds that many of the Bennett reforms have been rejected.

The decision certainly seems to bring the constitutions of the two countries abreast. And yet the framers of the Canadian law would be amazed at this approximation. The Canadian Constitution dates from 1867. In the opinion of its framers, the major weakness of the American law was the almost sovereign status with which the individual states were endowed. To them the weakness was exemplified by the Civil War. So the framers of the Canadian law worked from the opposite pole of thought. They provided for a strong central government. The Federal Government got 29 specific powers; in the United States the Federal Government got only 18. Moreover, the law provided that all the powers not enumerated should inure to the central government, thus contrasting with the American system, which gives to the states and the people all powers not specifically bestowed on Washington. No contrast could be more complete.

Written constitutions are at best "bundles of principles." It is the judiciary's interpretation of the fundamental law that makes it a living yardstick. In the United States, before the decisions on the New Deal, progress in this respect seemed to be toward the strengthening of the federal authority. Now progress is toward the strengthening of the states. In Canada the tendency of judicial interpretation has been less inconsistent. It has been toward the strengthening of provincial authority. The new decisions thus confirm a trend.

But the Supreme Court does not have the last judicial word to say upon the acts of a legislature, as it does in the United States. In London there is the court of last appeal, the Privy Council; and, if an appeal is taken to it, Mr. Bennett's New Deal may yet be held constitutional.

Questions

AN ENGLISH-FRENCH-GERMAN alliance against war—could there be a more arresting and quickening concept? Who would not wish success for Mr. Stanley Baldwin's breath-taking plan for bringing those who would be the common victims of hostilities into a united front against the common enemy, war? Who will be satisfied to dismiss it cynically as impracticable and disingenuous? But who can resist certain breath-catching questions? And if the plan is sincere and practicable, will not its application be promoted by some questioning which will help us to think it through?

Why has this splendid idea been held back until now? Why is it announced just at a moment when it will divert attention from the embarrassment of abandoning sanctions? Why isn't Italy invited? Isn't Mussolini as much opposed to war as when he was included in the four-power pact of 1933? Could it be that there is a desire in London to make Rome realize that two can play at the game of winning Berlin as an ally? Is it true that Britain, France and Germany can combine in an alliance more easily than they could cooperate within the League?

Does German pleasure with the plan indicate that it satisfies the Germans' concept of their position in Europe? How does it fit with the eastern Locarno plan which Germany turned down? What happens if Germany answers the British questionnaire by saying that she must have her colonies returned? What does this three-party arrangement do to the Franco-Russian alliance? Where does it come in as related to the German insistence on treaties with single countries? What guarantees are provided for Austria?

Is this truly grand idea of a united front against war put forward seriously? Do its sponsors really expect it to heal a situation which every lover of peace would like to help heal? Is there behind this proposal a genuinely peaceful purpose? How much unselfish desire for justice, how much good will goes with it? When will such splendid concepts be supported by an understanding that would make them genuinely practicable on one basis—the recognition of that united front which springs from the underlying spiritual brotherhood of mankind?

The Lure of Islands

NOT everyone, like Premier Mussolini, has a taste for large empires. Some people prefer small islands. Miss Bowen-Colthurst of Layer de la Haye, in Essex, a village with some hundreds of inhabitants, is one of these, for she has purchased Pabbay, Mingulay, and Berneray in the Hebrides, and proposes to live on them.

The South Essex Waterworks Company, which intends to build England's biggest reservoir on what was formerly her farm, is the chief reason why Miss Bowen-Colthurst is leaving the mad rush and metropolitan bustle of Layer de la Haye for the Scottish islands. Berneray is comparatively crowded, for it has three inhabitants, but Pabbay has no residents at all. Mingulay, where Miss Bowen-Colthurst is first taking up her residence, strikes a happy medium between overpopulation and complete solitude, for it boasts a single shepherd.

There is a fascination about islands. Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the novelist, lived on one for a long time, and frequently advertisements appear in the press from people who wish to follow his example. Islands, like the cinema and certain forms of romantic literature, seem to furnish an escape from the pressing problems of modern life, though with improvements in communication they do this less than they did. It is significant that on the small Iona, off West Scotland, there is a telephone. And the person with a telephone can hardly get away from the world.

Was Dr. Franklin a Prophet?

NEBRASKA is now going forward to elect its members of the unicameral Legislature, and when the election is over, not 133 but 43 members will constitute the Legislature of 1937, and they will assemble not in two houses but in one.

The one-house Legislature is not so new as some of the champions of the unicameral plan may think. James Madison wrote in his daily record of the United States Constitutional Convention, on May 31, 1789, that a resolution was agreed to calling for two legislative houses. There was, however, one dissenting voice. Dr. Benjamin Franklin was partial to one house. Those Nebraskans who voted affirmatively on the proposal to reduce the number of houses of the Nebraska Legislature from two to one were antedated in their view, it appears, almost a century and a half by that sage of personal and political economy, "Poor Richard."

Outside Nebraska some questions naturally arise as to the reasons for the change to a one-house Legislature. What carried the election for the unicameral plan was the general belief that if there were fewer members the caliber would be higher; that a Legislature of smaller size could meet for longer periods and be called into session on shorter notice without entailing so much public expense; that the one house would eliminate the all-powerful conference committee, or "third" house, which very frequently holds the balance of power. There was also the view that the power of paid lobbyists might be reduced when there were fewer members to be influenced.

The new unicameral Legislature in Nebraska will meet about seven months hence. Other states will be watching the result. It may turn out that Dr. Franklin was merely uttering a view a century and a half in advance of his time.

Adventurous Women

Book News of the Day

"EXPLORERS and people of that kind," Mrs. Marjorie Hassell Tiltman explains in her preface to WOMEN IN MODERN ADVENTURE (London: Harrap. 7s. 6d. net.) "are extremely elusive. . . . Miss Stark"—she was one of the eighteen subjects—"had just set off into the Hadramut, the deserted southern portion of Arabia. Ella Maillant was 'somewhere in China,' and that was all that her family seemed to know. . . . Miss Hutchison was just off to Greenland. And so it continued."

Mrs. Tiltman says that, except for the desire for solitude, she does not know what animates women who deliberately choose to be thoroughly uncomfortable, to undertake hair-raising adventures in unheard-of parts of the world, and, as often as not, for no very clear or definite object.

* * *

She asked one of her eighteen adventurers once—it was Miss Evelyn Cheesman, the entomologist, who had just returned with a "bag" of 40,000 insects from the South Seas—but Miss Cheesman seemed nonplused. Finally she answered, in a surprised sort of way and evidently never having considered the question, that she supposed it was "because one *must*," adding that it was "just a case of being made that way."

Being "made that way" has, at any rate, led Mrs. Tiltman's handful of women into strange predicaments. Two or three of them, certainly, have undertaken their work for motives of philanthropy—like Miss Eva Hasell, the woman who went to the aid of the scattered peoples of Northwest Canada, and Ann May Burgess, "the little woman with the shining face," who worked in Stamboul for the Armenians, going heroically through "earthquakes, fires, revolutions, wars and massacres."

* * *

One or two have been animated by an interest in the natural sciences—Miss Cheesman, who risked climate and cannibals in the South Seas; Isobel Wylie Hutchison, the botanist of the ice-bound North; Gloria Hollister, who went deep-sea exploring "down to the dark, the utter dark."

But taking them on the whole, every one of them was the victim of a restlessness which demanded of existence something which would meet that unaccountable urge which must surmount the impossible or remain forlornly unsatisfied.

Mrs. Tiltman's is a delightful book, written delightfully. It is not by any means exhaustive. In some ways, one is tempted to wish that fewer stories had been crowded into the 300 pages, that greater detail of description had been given to fewer adventures. But there it is—whetting the appetite, as it were, for more another day. P. M. L.

Around in Morocco

Photo by E. M. Newman from Wide World

Portuguese Gate, Marrakesh

IT HAS been no small feat to convert a few ramshackle huts on a rubbish heap into one of the finest modern ports; to turn a huddled collection of Arab hovels into an up-to-date twentieth century town. Yet that has been done at Casablanca in Morocco during the last twenty years. And it marks the genius of one man—Louis Lyautey, soldier, engineer and Marshal of France.

Frenchmen are legitimately proud of the white city of Casablanca, the commercial capital of Morocco, for it epitomizes their genius for colonial enterprise throughout North Africa. They have made a pretty good job of Algeria, now one of the richest possessions of the Republic, but profiting by the experience gained in that first endeavor, they are making an even better job of Morocco.

In prewar days Morocco was still in a primitive state. The natives supplied their very simple needs. Heavy and long-distance transport was performed by that melancholy animal, the camel. The native-bred horse and the racing camel supplied the needs of speed, but these beautiful creatures were costly and confined to the wealthy and the predatory warrior class. Next came the mule for the middle classes and lastly the "moke" for the multitude.

In those days, when darkness fell, the multitude, like the birds of the air, went to roost, or moved about in the dim flicker of an oil dip. Only the houses of the well-to-do were adequately illuminated by lamps or candles.

France began to change all that. Like the Romans before them, the French are magnificent road makers. Immediately they became the masters of Morocco they began to build roads of all sorts, which in turn made possible the miracle of modern transport. This has been the main factor in bringing the advantages of a highly organized civilization to the Sheriffian Empire.

But in effecting this work the policy of Lyautey was to respect and foster many things which, if changed, would have tended to destroy the charm of Morocco. Roads, sanitation, light, police, have not been used to change the way of living of the people in any fundamental sense. Mohammed may drive a car along a smooth, dustless road, or ride a bicycle, looking rather comical in his flowing robes, but he still remains Mohammed.

This policy of modernizing the country without destroying its archaic beauty, can be seen to perfection at Rabat, the administrative capital of Morocco. Here the French quarter, with the palace of the Resident General, is built apart from the old town or native quarter, which remains as it was in the thirteenth century. The modern French town, with villas, gardens, broad avenues and fine shops, forms a startling contrast to the Moorish city of narrow streets, tiny shops, barred windows and somber exteriors. The age of Thomas Edison is here cheek by jowl with the age of Haroun al Raschid.

Fez, the old capital, and Marrakesh, the red city of the Grand Atlas, remain for the delight of those whose interest lies in the past.

Not for nothing did the ancient Greeks locate the Garden of the Hesperides in North Africa, for it is not all hot sands, but is in places a land flowing with milk and honey. C. W. K.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

More Than Mediocrity Needed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Robert Browning could not have drawn his inspiration from an American election when he wrote that "a man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for." Right now a section of America is proclaiming that in the Republican presidential nominee, Governor Landon, it has a man with a very modest reach, indeed. Rightly or wrongly, he is being heralded as the common or average man.

Only the most undiscerning would condemn the rank and file because, in their exacting struggle for economic security, they had not attained high levels of intellectual and cultural values. But it is a trifle frightening to witness these people raising monuments and penning eulogies to their own image, blemishes and all. One expects a people's aspirations to soar above its own limitations. This "common man" idolatry that must exist, or else political propagandists would not present the ideal of commonness as bait to the electorate, seems to me to represent a dangerous national self-satisfaction with mediocrity.

Much of men's present difficulties arise from the towering complexities of their industrial, social and mechanical organization. And yet there is this extraordinary sentiment that would require anyone applying for the task of controlling these complexities to bring references reading: "This man has no particular capabilities."

Distrust of the unusually endowed man by the uneducated is, perhaps, understandable. It is not so readily understandable, however, when educated people lampoon and ridicule the "brain trust," the sociological experts and planners who have been brought together in Washington under the New Deal. The enmity for brains in government expressed by these people does not ring true. The politicians, financiers and captains of industry who ridicule the governmental experts are, many of them, people of great astuteness themselves. But the intelligence of many of these persons is directed toward their own particular goals—power, wealth, country club security.

Such people do not genuinely despise intelligence. But they may fear it, if it operates in antagonism with their ends. Here, perhaps, is the explanation for exaltation by these people of the common man in government.

This viewpoint is not meant as an attack on Governor Landon. It is meant to suggest that the truly aspiring and the intelligent person with no ax to grind will not vote for Mr. Landon unless they disbelieve that he is just an average man. For them such a rating definitely does not qualify any man to be President of the United States. R. M. B.

Brookline, Mass.

Political Strategy of 1936

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In 1904 Alton B. Parker threw the Democratic platform out of the window after he had the presidential nomination in his pocket. In 1936 Governor Landon goes the limit of the most ardent expectation of life-long devotees of civil service reform—before a vote had been cast in the Republican Convention. What superb political strategy!

The question arises, will the President, with his extraordinary instinct for sizing up political situations, seize the opportunity to take the issues out of the campaign? Let him, as the certain candidate of his own party, announce that the whole force of the Administration, if he is re-elected, will be thrown toward making the federal civil service absolutely free from the spoils system. Not only will the country be rid of the incubus of the spoils system which has hamstrung the nation from time immemorial, but the whole thought of the country can then be devoted to the achievement of our one vital need—economic freedom, without which political freedom is not possible. ROBERT BAKER

Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Lion, Undaunted

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a British subject, I feel I must take exception to one statement in your otherwise very concise and well-written news story entitled "Mussolini's War: Why and What Next?"

The statement I refer to reads as follows: "The general political situation was auspicious for Italy, because France and Britain were paralyzed by fear of the rising Germany. . . ."

Britain was not, and never has been "paralyzed by fear," either of the "rising Germany"—or of Germany of the past, or of any other nation. She did not hesitate, when it seemed right, and necessary (so far as the evil called war ever can be right or necessary), to declare war on Germany in 1914, when Germany's war strength was at the peak of its power.

Britain's history has never been one where cowardice or fear played a part. Like all nations, she has made mistakes, but fearlessness, courage and dauntless bravery have been and, I trust, always will be characteristics of the British Commonwealth of Nations and of British subjects in a large measure at least. I have seen this courage displayed in several parts of the world and under many trying and dangerous conditions. There may have been, doubtless were, at that time some English politicians and private individuals who were fearful of Germany's growing military power, as there may be today, and as there usually are among all nations; but the individual never makes the nation as a whole, and it cannot be said with truth that because a few were fearful, "Britain was paralyzed with fear."

In regard to France, the situation is entirely different—she has been twice invaded by Germany and lives in close proximity to her, and it would be small wonder, and little to her discredit, if she was a trifle fearful under the circumstances—brave nation as she is.

Montreal, Que., Can. (MISS) R. B. EVANS

"Seeing Stars"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your interesting editorial, "Seeing Stars," brings back to me the work of amateur astronomers of long ago, fifty years past or more, and it gives me a feeling of satisfaction to know that the amateurs of today are keeping up with the example set them by the young men of past decades. The good work of Mr. Peltier of Delphos, Ohio, with his record of four comets, makes him a fair competitor to Lewis Swift of Rochester, who in the seventies and eighties picked up almost a comet a year. Mr. Swift, who had regular employment during the day, mounted his telescope on the top of an unused cider mill, and with it made for himself a record for astronomical work that later led to the establishment of the Warner Observatory in Rochester. During an eclipse of the sun on July 29, 1878, while surveying the field to the west of the sun with his telescope of a power of twenty-five, he came upon a strange star, which proved to be the object for which he was seeking, the hitherto hypothetical intramercurial planet, Vulcan. These were high lights in a continual service to astronomical science of the constant observations upon which natural science depends for its fundamental facts.

During these years, half a century ago, others of our American amateur astronomers had credited to them one or more new comets, and among them I remember E. E. Barnard of Nashville, Tenn.; W. R. Brooks of Phelps, N. Y., and H. M. Parkhurst of Brooklyn, N. Y.

At the time, Harvard College Observatory was the most active observatory in the country, and much of the amateur astronomical work centered in the Boston Scientific Society. This was an omnivorous association, assembling workers in most of the sciences, the place of which is now taken by the many societies which specialize in physics, chemistry, botany, electricity, in conformity with the specializing spirit of the present day. With the members of the Scientific Society the writer was intimately associated, computing with Seth C. Chandler, watching variables with Edwin F. Sawyer, and noting meteors in the principal showers. Incidentally, with Chandler, I developed a method of sending the complicated astronomical announcements by telegraph, moving the distribution of astronomical news up from the publication of discoveries and place figures from the method of printing in the weekly astronomical journals, to an almost instantaneous circulation by telegrams.

For modern societies of amateurs to take the place of the former Boston Scientific Society there are the Bond Society in Boston, and, I think, one of variable star observers, and with the constantly increasing associations of similar nature scattered over the country, they are giving to the professional obervatories an important measure of help and stimulation. JOHN RITCHIE

Malden, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Clouds Over Philadelphia

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM PHILADELPHIA

By Erwin D. Canham

TWO weeks ago in Cleveland the Republican Convention was gathering in an atmosphere of fresh and exciting enthusiasm for a political unknown who had captured imaginations, Gov. Alfred M. Landon. There were lots of people there who had never been to national conventions before, wearing huge sunflowers and acting as if the world was their oyster, as indeed it promised to be. Newspapermen watched and wondered what new factors Kansas was bringing into national politics.

Today we watch a similar stage, but with very different actors. We have, for instance, just come from a press conference held by James A. Farley. There was nothing for Mr. Farley to say. We asked him about the Smith-Ely telegram to the delegates, calling upon them to nominate a "genuine Democrat," and he replied, "no comment." We asked about the Union Party, the inflationary third-party threat, and still he said "no comment." We asked about the platform. Again, "no comment."

But however cut-and-dried things look on the surface here, there is a great deal going on underneath, and between Philadelphia and Washington. President Roosevelt and his advisers are facing a critical decision. They are under pressure from two directions. On the one hand, the conservative Democrats, represented by ex-Governors Smith and Ely and their collaborators in the pre-convention telegram, while in appearance pressing the party's platform and its nominee over into orthodox or conservative commitments, are really preparing to bolt. On the other hand, the Union Party is an even more serious threat, pushing platform and nominee over toward more radicalism—inflation, silver, their Pandora box of panaceas.

* * *

On both sides, a substantial wedge of former Democratic support threatens to break away. The Smith-Ely telegram, if it had any real meaning at all, is to prepare the record for a definite walk-out of these conservative Democrats, and perhaps for the presentation of a constitutional Democratic ticket. Otherwise it is empty rhetoric. The Union Party makes its bid for the opposite fringe, for the supporters of various 'isms, most of them in the field of monetary experiment. And the Union Party speaks in a larger sense for many of the dissatisfied everywhere in the nation, many who respond to demagogic appeals, many of the "have-nots."

There is always, a sage observer remarked to me today, about 25 per cent of the vote in the United States which responds to demagogic appeals. In 1932, President Roosevelt was able to corral most of this dissatisfied vote; he represented a coalition of antis. If he loses many of these antis to the Union Party, if the Smith-Ely combination really captures a goodly fragment of conservative Democratic strength, if Governor Landon takes not only the irreducible Republican minimum of votes but a segment of middle-ground progressive opinion as well, then the chances of President Roosevelt's re-election are appreciably dimmer.

To meet these challenges, the Democrats here are contriving a platform by which they hope to appeal to dissatisfied groups. It is a terrific task. They are more or less resigned to losing the Smith-Ely faction. They hope—as Chairman Farley announced—that the La Follette progressive group will support President Roosevelt and partly counteract the loss of the discontented fringe which will follow the Union Party.

* * *

But the platform, however cleverly contrived, will certainly not be enough to meet the diverse attacks upon the New Deal. More will be required if Mr. Roosevelt hopes to recover his ground. For the first time, it looks as if the President would have to fight hard and even against odds for re-election. It is possible that some kind of a political deal will remove from the picture the new Union Party. But no such deal is in sight now. Actually, it is hard to see what the Lemke-Coughlin-Gerald Smith and possibly Townsend factions from their viewpoint hope to gain by preventing the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt and putting Governor Landon in the White House. If these inconsistent factions have any common denominator, it is their inflationary money and tax policies. On those points Mr. Landon is adamantine.

It would seem, still looking at the situation through the eyes of the third-party backers, more in their interest to exert their admittedly great *local* influence to elect a big bloc of Congressmen, who could then bring pressure to bear upon President Roosevelt during his second term. Meantime, the Union Party managers could extort various promises from the President. Certainly Governor Landon has no disposition to promise them anything. Perhaps, therefore, the Lemke-Coughlin group is waiting for an ultimate offer from the Roosevelt camp. Only the theory that they would reap the whirlwind in 1940 could prompt this inflationary group to wish for Republican victory in 1936. The indications are that Mr. Roosevelt will swing further to the left, as he has done before. But the third-party threat has spoiled all the fun at Philadelphia. The leaders here have got to think fast, and furiously.